

JPRS-SSA-85-059

11 July 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

11 July 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Angolan, South African Peaceful Coexistence Reported (AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 85).....	1
Briefs	
IOC Officials Visit Pacific	3
French Policy Explained	3
Five-Country Contingents Sent	3

ANGOLA

Eanes Defends African Marxism (O DIA, 15 May 85).....	4
Former FNLA Members Surrender to Authorities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Apr 85).....	6
FAPLA Formulates New Strategy (AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 85).....	8
Kwanza-Sul Agricultural Marketing Results (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Apr 85).....	10
Good Agricultural Production Prospects in Benguela (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Apr 85).....	11
Party Youth Ideological Seminar Held (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Apr 85).....	13
Preparation for Moscow Youth Festival (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 Apr 85).....	15

Party Delegation Reviews Reintegration in Uige (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28 Apr 85).....	17
Naval Shipyard Production in Lobito Described (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Apr 85).....	18
Attack on Two Villages Described (AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 85).....	20
Cleanup of Luanda Launched (AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 85).....	22
Briefs	
UNITA Operations	23
Armed Forces Youth Seminar	23
Workers Join Border Militias	24
Delegations Visit Cuba, GDR	24
FAPLA Publicity Meeting in Cabinda	24
Military Expenses	24
FAPA Orders Planes	24
Seed Shortage	25
Maritime Accord With Belgium	25
Gas Turbine, Cars Ordered	25
BOTSWANA	
Briefs	
Plane Received	26
BURKINA	
Sankara Discusses Relations With France (Thomas Sankara Interview; LIBERATION AFRIQUE-CARAIBE- PACIFIQUE, 5 Jun 85).....	27
COMOROS	
Two Prisoners Denied Lawyer (THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 18 May 85).....	30
Briefs	
Mouzaoir Favors Dialogue	31
French Role Denied	31
UCP Abandoned	31
DJIBOUTI	
Briefs	
Power Company Head	32

ETHIOPIA

- Conflicts Behind Camp Incident Underscored
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 11 May 85)..... 33

GABON

- Petroleum Outlook Remains Bright
(Albert Ndjembo; L'UNION, 22 May 85)..... 34

Briefs

- New Petroleum Deposit 36
More Oil Production 36

KENYA

- Moi Adopts Hardline Attitude Toward Any Criticism
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 18 May 85)..... 37

- Zero Agricultural Growth, Economic Prospects Discussed
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 18 May 85)..... 39

- Future of Tourism Disputed
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 18 May 85)..... 40

Briefs

- More Oil Concessions Granted 41

LESOTHO

Briefs

- UK Contract 42

MADAGASCAR

Briefs

- Dealing With Moscow 43

MAURITIUS

- First Islamic Company Established
(MUSLIM NEWS, 19 Apr 85)..... 44

Briefs

- Pact With Pretoria 45

MOZAMBIQUE

- Renamo Prepares 'Final Offensive'
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 11 May 85)..... 46

Mineral Resources Minister Comments on Industrial Potential (Abdul Magid Osman Interview; NOTICIAS, 16 May 85).....	48
Secretary of State Discusses Fishing Industry (Tenreiro de Almeida Interview; NOTICIAS, 20 May 85).....	53
Briefs	
Navipesca Construction Figures	60
Cooperants Paid in Escudos	60
Soviets Help Coal Project	61
NAMIBIA	
Safety Zone Described, Violators Subject to Fines (AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Apr 85).....	62
Briefs	
Curfew Imposed	63
Visit to Refugee Camps	63
Hostages Released	63
FNLA Activities	63
NIGERIA	
Caution Urged in Handling Privatization of Parastatals (NEW NIGERIAN, 16 May 85).....	65
Major Changes in Abuja's Status Reported (Nkem Agetua; NEW NIGERIAN, 16 May 85).....	66
REUNION	
CP General Committee Confident About Elections (TEMOIGNAGES, 29 Apr 85).....	67
Briefs	
Work Stoppage	69
SENEGAL	
Ferlo Drought Toll Reported (Patrice Collen; AFP, 18 Jun 85).....	70
Briefs	
French Loan Agreement Signed	71
SOUTH AFRICA	
Commando Penetration of Angola Defended (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 27 May 85).....	72

Commando Infiltration of Angola Defended (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 28 May 85).....	73
Unrest in April More Extensive Than in Previous Month (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 24 May 85).....	75
Details on Selection, Training of Reconnaissance Commandos (DIE BURGER, 25 May 85).....	76
Refusal To Talk With ANC Seen Having Parallels Abroad (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 21 May 85).....	78
Opponents of Apartheid Threatened With 'Elimination' (Mudhini Maivha; CITY PRESS, 16 Jun 85).....	79
Connections Between CP, Far-Rightest Groups Probed (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 24 May 85).....	81
Details of New Secret Rightest Organization Revealed (DIE BURGER, 22 May 85).....	83
Boshof Denies Tie With Secret Organization (DIE BURGER, 23 May 85).....	85
Boshoff Denial of Rightist Secret Organization Ridiculed (Vryburger; DIE BURGER, 23 May 85).....	87
Krygkor Official Calls for Shift in Industrial Focus (SALVO, Mar 85).....	91
Blacks Divided Ethnically, Politically (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 21 May 85).....	94
New Law on Black Residential Rights Introduced (DIE BURGER, 21 May 85).....	95
Buthlezi's Criticism Unanswered (THE CITIZEN, 23 May 85).....	97
Ministers Refuse To Marry Couples of Different Races (DIE AFRIKANER, 15 May 85).....	98
Khayelitsha Rail Service for Blacks To Open by End of 1987 (DIE BURGER, 24 May 85).....	100
Black Groups Outline Conditions for Investments (SAPA, 25 Jun 85).....	101
Cillie Rejects Politics Within Cultural Bodies (DIE BURGER, 23 May 85).....	102

Briefs		
FAK Resists Minorities		104
Afrikaans Ceremony Dispute		104
Forced Removals Continue		105
Official Salaries Cut		105
PFP Party Growth		105
Woman Dies After Attack		106
Secret Student Organization		106
Airline Refuses Rugby Transport		107
Multiracial University Campuses		107
French Contract		107
SWAZILAND		
Briefs		
French Contract		108
TANZANIA		
Malima Presents Austerity Budget		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 4 May 85).....		109
Denationalization of Industry Continues		
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 11 May 85).....		110
Briefs		
Pipeline Repair Aid Sought		111
Aid for Banana Crop		111
Generals Promoted During Anniversary		111
Foreign Debt Estimated		111
UGANDA		
Minister: No Discrimination Against Muslims		
(WEEKLY FOCUS, 8 May 85).....		112
Insecurity Said Causing Rural Exodus, Breaks in Tradition		
(WEEKLY FOCUS, 8 May 85).....		113

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ANGOLAN, SOUTH AFRICAN PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE REPORTED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 30

[Text] Angolans and South Africans are coexisting peacefully around N'Giva, the capital of the province of Cunene, one year after the agreement calling for the South African withdrawal from Angola. Since the cease-fire with Pretoria in March 1984, the antagonistic forces have been living side by side near the ruins of this ghost town, 40 kilometers north of the Namibian border. For the first time in February, an AFP woman journalist and a photographer were able to share the daily lives of the members of the joint commission in charge of watching over the South African withdrawal and seeing to it that the Lusaka agreement of 16 February 1984 signed in the Americans' presence was being respected. The commission followed the gradual withdrawal of the Pretoria troops to N'Giva where it settled early in May while waiting for the final departure of the South Africans who occupied the town in 1981.

One is struck by the contrast with the Lubango airbase as soon as the Antonov airforce plane lands. Lubango is located some 35 kilometers further north; it is the general headquarters of the southern forces where Angolan soldiers rub shoulder with Cubans and Soviet military advisers. There are FAPLA's in N'Giva, together with Bushmen of the South African army in brown uniforms. Each of the factions has a battalion. Mixed patrols are sometimes formed to verify accusations made by either sides, such as SWAPO's infiltration into Namibia which Angola promised to prevent and South African forays north of N'Giva.

Crossing the town in this livestock-rich region made it possible to determine that practically no building was left intact. Many houses, in particular the MPLA headquarters and the commissioner's palace, were destroyed by bombing. The church, still standing amid houses that are nothing but shells, bears the marks of war as the perforated water tanks do. The Angolans courteously explain the situation in their field camp, under a tent. "Most of the town was systematically destroyed after the Lusaka agreements and before our arrival, especially by UNITA which enjoys the support of Pretoria," declared Captain Antonio Mogado de Azevedo, acknowledging the accounts of the few civilians who remained in town. The others, or several tens of thousands, began fleeing North in 1981.

Colonel David Moore, who presides over the South African section, declared for his part: "I do not know what UNITA did. Our forces did not do this." He also pointed out that UNITA activities were not mentioned in the Lusaka agreement.

Pretoria allowed the South Africans to speak to the journalists and to take them on board an Aérospatiale Puma helicopter (France) as far as the Namibian border, 40 kilometers further south, through the zone they are occupying. Angolans and South Africans traveled with the two journalists, drank together and sat around the same table in the South African camp for their daily 1000 hour meeting. "There are six of us and one doctor," declared Captain Mogado de Azeyodo during breakfast in an Angolan tent plastered with portraits of President Agostino Neto and of the current chief of state. Posters recall the Marxist-Leninist choices of the regime. "We respect the Lusaka agreements concerning the restriction of SWAPO movements," he declared, stressing however, the difficulties of controlling its activities 100 percent. "Our military dispositions are not as sophisticated as those of the South Africans who cannot prevent the infiltrations." He also reported South African violations, in particular the capture last 7 February of three Angolan soldiers whom a patrol had taken for SWAPO fighters wandering north of their lines. "We notified the commission as soon as we were appraised of the situation and they were returned to us after having been taken to Namibia," added the captain. The South Africans are accused especially of violating the air space north of their zone by flying reconnaissance planes,

The South African positions, also hidden under trees and in the bush, are located a few hundred meters from the Angolan positions which are demarcated by armored vehicles whose drivers "Keep direct contact by radiophones with the South African side in order to prevent any incident." Colonel Moore spoke Portuguese and his interpreter, also a soldier, translated into English. According to the South Africans, 126 violations have been recorded since the joint commission was set up on 1 March 1984, only four of which were caused by South Africans. On the Angolan side, only SWAPO is involved, with the exception of a FAPLA patrol which descended south of its zone, assert the South Africans who explain that the withdrawal stopped because of the increased SWAPO activities (28 violations in January, according to them). They are pleased with their working relations with the Angolans. "We learned a lot from each other," declared Colonel Moore,

6857

CSO: 3419/391

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IOC OFFICIALS VISIT PACIFIC--A large group of ministerial or administrative officials responsible for the Indian Ocean Commission in each of that body's member states or territories (Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros and Reunion) is currently visiting the small island states of the Pacific Ocean. The tour was organised by Australia, which wants to aid the islands of the Indian Ocean in a regional co-operation programme modelled by the one it has set up in the south Pacific. The next summit of the Indian Ocean Commission will be held in Mauritius next November. Following a resolution passed at the last summit, in Antananarivo, the agenda will include the examination of a report drawn up by the Port Louis government on the creation of a permanent secretariat for the commission. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 6]

FRENCH POLICY EXPLAINED--France's minister for overseas territories, Georges Lemoine, answered oral criticism by national assembly member Michel Debre on May 3 of the alleged inconsistency of France's policy in the Indian Ocean region. Mr Lemoine told the assembly that the twin aims of maintaining security and stability, and the French presence, in the region required the application of "an active policy of aid for economic development" and "the participation of Paris in the establishment of a regional co-operation policy". Mr Lemoine welcomed the fact that president France Albert Rene had asked for an annexe of the university of Reunion to be opened in the Seychelles, and said that a projected landing strip would enable France's presence to be strengthened in the scattered islands. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 8]

FIVE-COUNTRY CONTINGENTS SENT--The Portuguese commercial radio announced on 25 February that Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe would be sending troops to fight in Angola and Mozambique. According to the Lisbon broadcast, which did not give a source, the dispatch of these contingents was approved during a summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries which took place on 14 and 15 February in Sao Tome. In 1975 Guinea-Bissau had sent units of its armed forces to Angola to fight UNITA and FNLA. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French 20 Apr 85 p 30]

CSO: 3419/391

ANGOLA

EANES DEFENDS AFRICAN MARXISM

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 15 May 85 p 13

[Text] The President of the Republic stated yesterday that Portugal is available to collaborate in the "invigoration and further development" of the dialogue between Portuguese-speaking African countries and the world.

Speaking at the opening meeting of the seminar being held at the Gulbenkian Foundation through tomorrow on Portugal, the United States and African countries whose official language is Portuguese, Ramalho Eanes stressed the importance of Lusophone Africa for Portugal and the West, believing the seminar to be an important agent "for the continuation of an open and profitable dialogue at all levels between this group of African countries and the world, i.e., between Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe and in this case, Portugal and the United States."

Eanes devoted his part in the seminar to an analysis of what he sees as the Western countries' two great concerns: (1) "African Marxism, its origins and a brief description, affirmative African nationalism and actual nonalignment of certain Lusophone African countries" and (2) "the rationale for reasonable good-sized armed forces in countries with enormous needs," which is the case in the majority of the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

For the Portuguese head of state, the view of so-called African Marxism held in the West suffers from a basic error, an inappropriate method of analysis, which determines types of relationships that lead to adverse results.

The government and system chosen [in a country], said Eanes, emerge as tools conducive to the cohesion and coherence of the new power structure, which is vertical and centralized.

In Eanes' opinion, "African Marxism is an ideological tool affirming African nationalism." In this analysis, he added, it would be ideological naivete or deliberate interference in the evolutionary development of these governments to expect these countries to abandon this vertical, centralized model.

"Therefore," said Eanes, "one must get rid of naivete and ideological non-realities, take fundamentally pragmatic positions and direct efforts in the

West toward providing these countries with effective means for affirming real nonalignment in practice, which is the most viable alternative for them, even in economic matters."

Referring later to the role of armed forces in the new African nations, the President of the Republic stated that the military has turned out to be a fundamental institution. It has been given the assignment of forging national unity and putting down "regional, tribal, racist and secessionist movements preventing real national unity."

In addition, the armed forces have contributed to the professional training of workers and the teaching of civilians to read and write.

On the other hand, the ethnic mosaic making up African nations, in Eanes' opinion, makes them particularly vulnerable to any external force and explains the importance of the military and military outlays.

Finally, concerning Portugal, Eanes said that our actions in Africa should be based on what he called a "national model." The President of the Republic pointed out that "Portugal not only excludes or even rejects models which in the past were the basis for the European relationship with Africa; it will also not be a mere proxy for other countries, subordinating its actions to their interests."

For Eanes, the effectiveness of our actions in Africa will help to "prevent the East/West conflict from dominating the scene." This would turn out to be prejudicial to the West, since the latter would "oppose expenditures necessary to assure lasting stability in these countries."

In addition to President Eanes, Azeredo Perdigao and Victor Sa Machado of the Gulbenkian Foundation, Secretary of State for Cooperation Eduardo Ambar and Ambassador Richard Bloomfield, president of the American Association for World Peace, attended the opening meeting.

Many Portuguese political figures attended, as did representatives from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.

The meeting was opened by Sa Machado, who denied that the new African countries were only "new Soviet satellites." In his opinion, this claim indicates "ignorance about Africa."

For his part, Richard Bloomfield, former U.S. ambassador to Lisbon, recalled the era when he represented Washington in Lisbon, pointing out that in spite of the fact that relations between the two countries "were excellent for many years," he felt that something was missing: the development of intellectual and cultural links.

Ambassador Bloomfield concluded that at a time when the new African countries are entering into new relationships, "trying to avoid ideological dependency," the seminar is an opportunity for dialogue between these countries, Portugal and the United States.

8844

QSO: 3442/291

ANGOLA

FORMER FNLA MEMBERS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Uige--A former commander of a company of the puppet group FNLA and his aide, Borges Jose and Mendes Santana respectively, surrendered at the beginning of this month to Angolan authorities after hiding in the bush for many years.

The two men, coming from a base called Pumba-Saia, located in the northeast of Uige Province, are part of a group of military men and civilians who months earlier gave themselves up to the Defense and Security Forces stationed at Dange-Quitexe municipality.

At a meeting with the national media, the former commanders said that they surrendered to the authorities because of the clemency policy decreed by the Angolan government and because they realized the injustice of the cause for which they had been fighting.

"Only personal reasons did not permit us to join the great Angolan family before, because for several months we did not engage in any kind of military actions," said Borges Jose, adding "we are aware of the fact that the struggle we had been carrying out would not lead us to anything, and only benefitted the enemies of our people."

The former commander also said that although many compatriots have not surrendered up to now, "the truth is that an overwhelming majority of the people in the bush intend to rejoin Angolan society. Furthermore, we have daily helped isolated groups of citizens surrender in several Uige Province localities."

"At Last I Found Peace"

For his part, former assistant commander Mendes Santana said: "At last I found peace. I found my relatives after almost interminable years of unnecessary struggle. Today more than ever before I understand the true meaning of national unity because, in truth, there should be no war among us Angolans. This merely serves the interests of enemies of the fatherland and our freedom."

After stating his intention to participate in the present process of national reconstruction for national development, Mendes Santana appealed to his former colleagues to give themselves up and fear nothing "because the clemency policy gives an opportunity to all honest citizens to rejoin society without any kind of discrimination."

After meeting the media, the Uige provincial commissioner, Zeferino Estevaso Juliana, had a short meeting with some recently reintegrated people in Combo municipality, to whom in the name of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola he promised that all moral and material support will be given to citizens coming out of the bush, so that as soon as possible they "would really feel at home."

"Gradually but inevitably we shall create the basic necessary conditions for everybody, as soon as they return from the bush. Children will be registered in schools and others in the socio-economic or military activities," he said.

The process of reintegration started about 10 months ago in Uige Province thanks to the clemency policy decreed by the Angolan authorities, and has grown greatly after Kimbele, where dozens of persons of the former FNLA-Comira surrendered. This is proof of the wisdom of the political line established by the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of Angola.

11635

CSO: 3442/297

ANGOLA

FAPLA FORMULATES NEW STRATEGY

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 pp 24, 27

[Text] Taking advantage of the cease-fire with South Africa in the southern part of the country, Angola decided to direct its military efforts against its UNITA opponents by, among other things, strengthening its airforce which, according to the on-the-spot AFP correspondent, has become more powerful and flexible. According to one of the military officials, the airforce now has Soviet-made MIG 23 and Sukhoi combat planes which were added to the MIG 21 already owned by Luanda. The Soviets, who are the leading arms supplier, placed MI 24 combat helicopters at the disposal of the airforce; many of its pilots have been trained locally or in the USSR. These helicopters may be seen on military bases in Luanda and Lubango, the latter being the general headquarters of the southern forces. The Angolans also tried to diversify their air fleet. They purchased Swiss Pilatus reconnaissance planes and they had begun negotiations with the Spaniards for CASA planes and with the Brazilians. They recently negotiated with France the purchase of 25 combat Gazelle and Dauphin Aérospatiale helicopters.

The technical portion of this Franco-Angolan contract has been settled but, according to an Angolan source who emphasized Paris' last minute reservations concerning the opening of a line of credit for the first 10 engines, the financial terms are still being discussed.

"The new strategy," explain Angolan military experts, "calls for attacking UNITA bases and sanctuaries and its supply lines, which have been spreading all over the country beyond its logistics capacity." According to this strategy, heavy units, dear to Soviet military tactics, will encircle these bases which will be bombed by planes with the mission to support land operations. Commando groups, some of which were trained by Portuguese expert in guerrilla warfare, will be heliborne to attack rebel elements.

The Cubans, who are the second line of defense in the South, withdrew along the 15th parallel after the Lusaka agreements for the South African withdrawal from Angolan territory were signed with Pretoria in February 1984. "But they remain on the alert, just like our interceptor force, for the South Africans are still 40 kilometers within our country and they are lining up large-scale forces on the other side of the Namibian border, declared an airforce officer.

On board of a French-made Puma helicopter belonging to the South African section of the Angolan-South African joint commission in charge of controlling the implementation of the Lusaka agreements, the AFP special correspondent flew as far as the border town of Santa Clara over the territory still occupied by the Pretoria forces. He did not observe any particular military dispositions, except around the town of N'Giva, the capital of the province of Cunene bordering Namibia; it is the meeting ground between Angolan and South African forces. But Pretoria representatives explain that, when the SWAPO forces, the Namibian liberation movement, come through, some of the battalions do not hesitate to cross the border to attack them in Angolan territory. South Africa is asking Luanda to stop the SWAPO infiltration emanating from its territory and to request the Cubans' departure. For its part, Angola demands the withdrawal of Pretoria's troops from its territory and a stop to any support of UNITA. According to on-the-spot Angolan observers, the cease-fire with South Africa and the ethnic troubles within Jonas Savimbi's troops substantially reduced the activities of UNITA whose sanctuaries are located in the southeastern part of the country. According to representatives of humanitarian organizations working there, armed opponents, still active in the Huambo and Bie regions, have increased their attacks in the North; the Angolans emphasize, however, that they are beginning to show signs of fatigue.

6857

CSO: 3419/391

ANGOLA

KWANZA-SUL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING RESULTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Sumbe--Agricultural products marketing program in Kwanza-Sul Province envisaged for the past year the purchase from peasants of 8,690 tons of various products valued at 167,765,000 kwanzas, according to a report of the Planning Office of the Kwanza-Sul Provincial Commissioner.

The document, which ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] was able to see, points out that only 6,591 tons were marketed (1,100 tons more than in 1983) for the value of 142,708,549.75 kwanzas, which amounts to 75 percent of the purchase plan initially forecast.

The fact that the exchange in the areas of greater production of the province did not take place, as in the case of the municipalities of Ebo and Cela (Waku-Kungo) considered to be in the vanguard of all previous marketing forecasts, was due to the late arrival (in December) of the transport needed to support the campaign, lack of a network of efficient organization of purchase and underfulfillment of the plans of circulation of goods of specific support to the campaign.

The marketing process in the countryside involved, during that time, the ENCODIPA [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products] and EREMISTA [Domestic Trade Mixed Retail Company] first, all the UEE registered in Internal Trade, and DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company] UEE (agriculture) and the private sector, which for the first time in the province participated successfully in this process and marketed 2,937.1 tons. EREMISTA only marketed 96.5 tons of dried fish.

Of the products considered essential in the purchase plan of 4,000 tons of coco coffee [as published] 3,293.1 tons were processed; of 1,050 tons of corn, only 840 tons were collected. Of 50 tons of beans initially forecast, 333.8 tons were traded and 298.6 tons of beef were marketed as compared with the 150 tons forecast.

11635
CSO: 3442/297

ANGOLA

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROSPECTS IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The Canjala Commune in the city of Lobito presently shows rather encouraging prospects for increasing production of bananas, beans, palm oil and other crops, and conditions are right for the further development of livestock raising, according to a report made to ANGOP by Alexandrino Silva, assistant provincial commissar for the production sector.

Mr Silva, who was on a two-day visit to the Canjala, Praia and Biopio communes, added that provincial Party and government officials intend to develop methods designed to expand the area's various crops to increase the production of food for the people.

He also said that the commune's economic base is unquestionably agriculture. The base consists of two sectors, public and private, which are faced with serious difficulties in meeting plans.

The assistant provincial commissar listed the lack of oil and lubricants, fertilizer for bananas and potatoes, seed beans and high-pressure power water pumps.

Regarding future agricultural prospects at Canjala, Mr Silva said that some short-term efforts are under way to alleviate the problems mentioned above, but seed beans, which must be obtained from Bie Province, remain a worrisome concern.

Given the encouraging potential for increasing the bean harvest, Mr Silva made it clear that the situation would be studied at various national and provisory levels to devise timely solutions, adding that he enjoyed observing the diligence of Canjala workers in the performing of their production duties.

Mr Silva said later that alongside the people's diligence in their production duties, he also found deep resoluteness and solidarity with the MPLA-Labor Party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, which belies the untrue propaganda spread by UNITA puppet bands.

The assistant provincial commissar said that the aggressiveness with which the fighting people of the commune confront armed bands of the UNITA puppet faction led to a mass demonstration by the people and the puppets, who reflect the prevailing desperation in their statements.

Mr Silva also mentioned that the commune traded impressions with village chiefs and leaders of the area and the women enrolled in OMA (Angolan Women's Organization), which made it possible to gain some understanding of the people's main social concerns and to plan action designed to eliminate these concerns.

8844

CSO: 3442/294

11 July 1985

ANGOLA

PARTY YOUTH IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR HELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] The Third National Seminar on Ideological Work of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party youth began yesterday morning in the meeting hall of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee. The meeting will analyze the educational work of the organization's members and their participation in activities connected with the Second Party Congress and the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola.

Opening the seminar, the director of political and ideological education of the Party Central Committee, Nene Pizarro, outlined the overall picture of the deficiencies that still persist in the youth organization in spite of the successes already achieved.

The DEPI [Department of Politico-Ideological Education] director stressed the importance of the JMPLA-Party youth as an auxiliary of the vanguard of the Angolan working class and inexhaustible source of members and cadres, but at the same time he criticized liberalism, excessive bureaucracy and lack of interstructural connections. He also criticized the fact that some factors are responsible for the non-fulfillment of some guidelines and deficient relationship between leading organizations and the grassroots. Nene Pizarro warned of the need to "guarantee the operational ability of organizations that would permit the implementation of tasks every moment and at any time," as called for by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

At the beginning of the seminar the participants sang the MPLA-Labor Party song and observed a minute of silence in memory of the heroes fallen in defense of the fatherland and the revolution.

World Festival

The Information and Propaganda Commission of the National Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival met in regular session to analyze the work carried out since the last meeting, and to adjust future plans.

The meeting was led by Ventura de Azevedo and discussed and approved some plans and methods of distribution of propaganda material for the festival.

It was noted that there is not enough distribution by the mass media due to poor activities by some preparatory committees.

11635

CSO: 3443/297

11 July 1985

ANGOLA

PREPARATION FOR MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] With a working slogan of "from Cabinda to Cunene, against imperialism and for peace and friendship", preparations are going forward for Angolan participation in the Twelfth World Youth and Students Festival, to be held this year in Moscow from July 27th to August 3rd.

A preliminary committee created by the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party has been carefully preparing the participation of Angolan youth in that international democratic event, so that it will be a rich demonstration which shows confidence in a progressive future and expresses support to all peoples engaged in struggle, particularly those of Namibia and South Africa.

What distinguishes the world festivals for youth and students, which have been held for about 40 years, is precisely their anti-imperialist character, and the solidarity of the peoples, youth, and students who still fight for liberty, self-determination, and independence.

The festivals are, thus, a strong forum which makes possible an exchange of points of view and opinions, where youths of the same generation, of all political leanings, ideological currents, religious beliefs, and geographical regions can enter into dialogue, discuss and coordinate actions, all of them pursuing the same objective: to live in a world of peace and friendship.

The presence of Angola in Moscow, with an important program already elaborated, is made necessary by the difficult situation in which it currently finds itself, whose principal keynote is the ever-present imperialist aggression, the intention of which is to bring about the economic ruin of the country, impede and fight against the national reconstruction, destabilize, and create chaos.

For the People's Republic of Angola, the Twelfth Festival will therefore be an appeal to the solidarity of all progressive forces in the world with regard to the Angolan revolution, and to the strengthening of the ties of friendship for youth all over the planet, since the Festival presents itself as being in favor of "solidarity, anti-imperialism, peace and friendship."

Political demonstrations; works of solidarity and support to Angolan fighters, to youth, women and children; sporting, recreational and cultural events: all of these have been the inspirational work of the National Preparatory Committee, in association with political organizations, with mass and social groups, and with state and labor entities.

The preparatory phase of the Festival has served to intensify work with youth and all the people, alerting them to their involvement in what has been proclaimed by the extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Workers Party, and by the first congress of the JMPLA-Youth of the Party, which is fundamentally the need for greater participation in defense and in production.

Delving lightly into the history of the festivals, which arose after the Second World War, we find examples of their past grandeur, as in the Eleventh Festival, held in Havana in 1978, in which 18,500 delegates from 145 countries participated, representing more than 200 youth and student, political, labor, religious, cultural, and sports organizations.

Next summer's Moscow festival will certainly have major importance for having been held during the year in which humanity commemorates the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerian fascism and Japanese militarism, which serve as reminders of the consequences of another war of worldwide proportions.

Thus, from the 27th of July to the 3rd of August, hosted by the youth of Lenin's country, Angola will be present at the Festival, united with the youth of the world "in anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship."

12857

CSO: 3442/295

ANGOLA

PARTY DELEGATION REVIEWS REINTEGRATION IN UIGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] Uige--A party/government delegation headed by Uige Provincial Party Coordinator Zeferino Estevao Juliana recently visited the village of Kombo (Kitexe) to review the process of reintegrating fellow countrymen of the defunct FNLA-COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola].

The provincial commissar's trip to the Kombo area was also occasioned by the surrender of two former commanders "of that organization." "Commander" Borges Jose, one of the newly surrendered to take part, expressed his satisfaction with the clemency policy decreed in 1978 by President Agostinho Neto, promising that within a short period of time, some 100 more fellow countrymen would appear before Angolan authorities.

In speaking about the first steps of reintegration in the cities of Kimbele and Milunga in June of last year, Mr Estevao stressed the extent of freedom and development in the province, adding that "thanks to this patriotism, thousands of fellow countrymen are now employed in various sectors of socioeconomic life."

Community Service Seminar

The Provincial Seminar for the methodological training of community service teams, which was held here recently, recommended the construction of schools, buildings for commune and municipal commissariats, hospitals and roads.

The meeting, chaired by Provincial Director Afonso Bunga, further recommended improving electric power and water systems, the retention and restoration of funeral services and the improvement of social conditions for workers.

The assistant provincial commissar for the economic sector, Baptista Carvalho Bonde, who took part in the meeting's closing, encouraged those at the meeting to meet this year's activities plan and praised the positive efforts of community services to beautify the cities of Uige and Negage.

8844

CSO: 3442/300

ANGOLA

NAVAL SHIPYARD PRODUCTION IN LOBITO DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 12

[Text] ESTALNAVE, Naval Shipyards of Angola (previously SOREFAME), this year will begin construction of 12 barges, each of 300 to 500 tons, and of 12 electric cranes on rails, each of 5 to 22 ton capacity, for the port of Luanda--as stated to ANGOP by the Director-General of that firm, Julio Cesar Abambres.

Julio Abambres feels that the contracts and the constant consultations and orders that are regularly sought from the company for naval and metal construction go well beyond its capacity, and are a reflection of the positive image as a technical organization enjoyed by the shipbuilder, and of the need for Angola to press for this activity.

The economic significance of ESTALNAVE to the country is significant, and it is amplified by the ways in which naval construction and repairs, and metal mechanics have a multiplier effect on both the high and low periods of these activities. These projects, according to the director of the company, are independent of work done on units of the Angolan fleet, increasing the company's operational strength and capacity, in support of industrial units, of investments from the domestic sector, and of direct sales to foreign fleets which produce a favorable exchange worth about \$1.5 million a year.

It will be remembered that a ship named the "Midanupe," entirely constructed by ESTALNAVE, was recently launched in the presence of the Minister of Industry, Henriques Santos (Onambwe). The ship, designed for deep-water fishing, is one of a series of three trawlers, the others being the "Cdte Gika" and the "Valodia", the latter of which sank in the shipyards of Sorefame of Luanda when it was under repairs.

The "Midanupe", with a length of 29.60 meters and a crew of 14, began to be built in 1980, and the hull was completed in 1984. Thanks to the reorganization of ESTALNAVE, it was possible to find a technically and commercially sound way to alter the original design in favor of a coastwise freighter, with a capacity of 350,000 kilos of general cargo.

After its launching, four more weeks will be required for finishing work, and alignment and testing of its engine. Technically, these latter operations are possible only when the ship is afloat. This performance, aside from its technical validity and its economic significance, symbolizes the relaunching of naval construction activity in the grand tradition of ESTALNAVE.

The "Midanupe" is a private sector ship, and the meaning of its name derives from the initial syllables of the owner's sons. Its construction involved no use of foreign exchange.

In the naval shipyards of Angola there are also two units of Cabotang (Lunda and Kalua) which carry out large-scale repairs, but, at this time, ESTALNAVE is having great difficulty in completing its work. The Director-General of the shipyards says that such repairs go beyond the technical capacity of the company, and the options would be to stop them, or to have them done abroad, at a cost of more than \$2 million.

The training of technical cadres and of specialized workers, which the very dynamics of the shipyard helps to create, and the organizational infrastructure at ESTALNAVE represent a potential that can be utilized in the rehabilitation and recuperation of the other Angolan shipyards. This would allow for some relief of the enormous volume of this shipyard's orders, and would increase, on the other hand, the operational capacity of the Angolan fishing fleet.

12357

CSO: 3442/295

ANGOLA

ATTACK ON TWO VILLAGES DESCRIBED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 27

[Text] As of 10 February, Botomona, 75 kilometers south of Luanda, on the main road from Catete to Calamboloca, was still a prosperous village of 110 inhabitants where only water was lacking; it had to be carried from the Mogia river, 2 kilometers away. Since then, following an attack by UNITA elements in the night of the 10th to the 11th, it has become a ghost village; according to the villagers, the attack left seven dead (six women and one man) and three seriously wounded. Only 21 persons (11 men and 10 women) had returned to the village on the 12th, the rest of the population having fled to Luanda under the protection of the military and the militiamen.

"We first thought they were MPLA soldiers," the villagers told the AFP special correspondent who had accompanied the Angolan press to Botomona. "Then they fired to see if the FAPLA's would return their fire. They came in after that, for we had no means of defending ourselves, and they looted everything, setting three houses on fire with grenades." Standing before the burned remains of the house in which she had been living since getting married, Maria Miguel Sebastao, who no longer knows her age because her identification card was burned with everything else, tells about her desperate flight with her children, crawling on the ground in order to avoid detection by the attackers. She is soon almost hysterical, she and her husband having lost everything (even their bicycle burned) and children living in the capital had to bring them cloth from Luanda.

Late in January, the village of Calambocola, further South, was also attacked and looted and numerous villagers killed and wounded. On this occasion, pictures of the village after the attack were shown on television for the first time, whereas, previously, only South African attacks had been acknowledged officially. UNITA denied any responsibility asserting that the attackers did not belong to its movement, but it nevertheless announced that two battalions had penetrated into the province of Luanda, neighboring that of Bengo, where the two attacks had occurred. Military sources in the capital surmised that these forays were the work of UNITA elements, surrounded by the FAPLA's, which have recourse to looting in order to get supplies.

The villagers also said that "They wore military uniforms, some of them similar to those of the FAPLA's;" they stressed that the attackers were armed with machine guns, mortars and grenades. They added that most of them spoke Ubumdu (the ethnic

of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi) and some Portuguese and Kibundu (the language spoken in the attacked region). According to them, a couple had been kidnaped and executed two kilometers from the village, because they did not want to go with UNITA. One of the villagers specified that "The man belonged to the Simeo Toco sect which forbids the use of arms and whose members always wear white." He added: "UNITA wanted him to give lessons. He refused, so they shot both him and his wife." Jose Joao Paquete, 62 years old, was one of the wealthiest villagers. He said that UNITA elements took 450,000 kwanzas, all his cloth and foodstuffs as well as 45 pigs and 20 sheep. Some neighbors were also looted; so was the village cooperative whose funds were taken, but which had no goods in stock. Maria Miguel Sebastao added that they stayed for 3 hours; she showed the freshly dug graves of the seven victims. "We spent the night outside then the soldiers came in at dawn." The villagers who have returned declared that they were ready to fight if they were armed and if the soldiers were present. The latter were based in Catete before the attack, some 60 kilometers south of Luanda, but they have remained in the village since then. The soldiers found a mine in one of the houses as well as grenades that had not exploded. They also showed some spent cases stressing that they were South African. The village has been without water ever since, for the villagers have been afraid to go to the river, the direction in which the attackers left.

6857

CSO: 3419/391

ANGOLA

CLEANUP OF LUANDA LAUNCHED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 30

[Text] Angola has decided to put a stop to the deterioration of Luanda, a town marked by war and economic disorganization, but also extremely vital. President dos Santos himself decided to clean it up. A cleanliness and improved sanitation campaign was launched and young people can be seen cleaning up buildings and street corners. For the time being, despite a few new or renovated buildings and residential neighborhoods reserved in particular for foreigners, the capital is still offering a picture of poverty and decay, such as trash piles, deteriorating buildings or buildings that never were completed, wrecked cars and lines of people before poorly supplied grocery stores or waiting for uncertain buses. Luandans have learned to live with frequent electricity and water shortages; the water only runs a few hours a day and it is necessary to remember that it must be saved preciously in bathtubs and basins. Unofficial markets are another target of the authorities; they offer at exorbitant prices imported goods not to be found in neighborhood stores with their rationed products and fixed prices.

Officials also intend to tackle corruption and the black market before the next MPLA congress in December. One of them pointed out that "The black market was caused by the shortage of some consumers' goods." The war is still there, brought home not only by the presence of the Cubans and the more discreet Soviets, but also by the soldiers of all ages, many of them disabled, and the often tragic pictures shown on television. Luanda, however, also knows how to relax. The young people have learned to smurf and they practice that dance among themselves, even in the street.

Twice a week, from 2100 to 2200 hour, not a soul can be found in the streets of the capital, still subject to a midnight curfew. That is when the Brazilian soap opera, The Guardian, is shown. Adapted from the Daphne du Maurier's novel, Rebecca, it relates, like Dallas, the misfortunes and tribulations of the upper classes and is watched avidly by the Angolans. Nightclubs are also plentiful. One of the most elegant ones, however, is not found in the capital, but in Lubango, in the southern part of the country which is the headquarters of the southern forces. It is a real discothèque, with soft leather armchairs where people in uniform are not admitted. Luanda also has the sea and various beaches where fishermen bring fresh fish sold at very expensive prices, to be sure. In the mucèques (blue-collar neighborhoods), there is the music, Brazilian and African rhythms vying for the spotlight with sometimes the nostalgic accents of fados which recall the Portuguese cultural influence on this country, despite the political ups and downs.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA OPERATIONS--UNITA announced in Lisbon that its forces north of the city of Huambo brought down an Antonov-26 aircraft piloted by a Portuguese, Luis Antonio do Nascimento. In a communique signed by Brig Gen Alberto Chandovava, UNITA reported that the plane was flying Angolan and Cuban military men who perished when the plane was downed. Meanwhile, under the slogan, "So long as the Luanda regime cannot learn to carry on a dialogue, we will all have to learn to fight," UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) released another communique detailing military operations on Angolan soil during the past month. According to the communique, the Ambuiva position in Cuanza Sul Province was attacked. Forty-nine FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] men were killed and two prisoners were taken: 1st Lt Domingos Cunga and Cadet Manuel Evaristo of the 541st Battalion from Sumbe. Arms and military equipment were also captured. In the same province, a supply column escorted by GAPLA was wiped out by UNITA forces, according to the communique. The clash occurred 30 km north of Cela on the Luanda-Huambo highway. UNITA added that following the attack, 28 FAPLA soldiers and four Cuban casualties were counted. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 9 May 85 p 6] 8844

ARMED FORCES YOUTH SEMINAR--The 2nd National Seminar for FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Party Youth Cell Coordinators began yesterday morning at the Commander Jika School with the slogan, "Let us strengthen Party structure to improve the fighting capacity of FAPLA." Cell coordinators from JMPLA-Youth Party branches, regional divisions and the Presidential Regiment, instructors from the MPLA-Youth Party of political organs, political board DOP [Department of Political Orientation] heads, JMPLA coordinators from central hierarchy units and MINDEF/EMG [not further identified] offices took part in the seminar. The meeting was opened by the head of the FAPLA National Political Directorate's Party Organizing Department, Capt Bernardo Leitao F. Diogo (Lelu Kizua). Attendees will discuss activities undertaken to develop the internal life of JMPLA-Youth Party cells, critically evaluate results of the process of assigning and reappointing officials, review Party membership regulations and evaluate statistics on JMPLA-Youth Party members' political studies. Capt Bernardo Leitao Francisco said that "The JMPLA-Youth Party organization as a source of future Party militants has now, for the first time in the first Party membership drive, begun to comply with Article 62 of the MPLA-Labor Party as some of its members become Party militants. This seminar has great responsibility because, by being held in the Armed Forces and led by Party officials

and JMPLA-Youth Party cell coordinators, the greatest need of all is to strengthen the revolutionary education of Angolan youth involved in the defense of the country against imperialism and its lackeys." Capt Diogo stressed the need to promote the exchange of experiences with the UJC [Communist Youth Union] and the Leninist Komsomol through joint activities to strengthen fighting friendship. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 2]

WORKERS JOIN BORDER MILITIAS--Namibe--Dozens of workers from the city of Tombua joined the border militias last Sunday in a swearing in ceremony at the city hall. Namibe Provincial Commissar Faustino Muteka, who was in charge of the ceremony, expressed his pleasure with this development and stressed the fact that the province borders on Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by South Africa, which requires reinforcement and a defensive capability against enemy aggression. The enlistment of new militiamen in the Angolan Border Guard (TGFA) is consistent with the public demonstrations of April 14. In another development during the celebration of the National Youth Festival, 43 members of the Agostinho Neto Pioneer Organization formally joined the JMPLA-Party Youth. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 85 p 12] 8844

DELEGATIONS VISIT CUBA, GDR--A delegation headed by Norberto dos Santos, director of DORGAN [Organizational Department of the Central Committee], of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, left Luanda Wednesday for the German Democratic Republic. The delegation, which includes DORGAN provincial officials, went to the German Democratic Republic under the interparty agreements between the MPLA-Labor Party and SED on party organization and functioning. In another development, a delegation from the Department of Education, Culture and Sports of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, headed by its director, Carlos Geraldo Vicente, left Thursday for the Republic of Cuba. During the visit, which is part of both parties' effort to promote interparty relations, the delegation will exchange experiences in cultural education, sports and the sciences. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Apr 85 p 12] 8844

FAPLA PUBLICITY MEETING IN CABINDA--Cabinda--The eighth National FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Publicity Meeting began Friday in the city of Kacongo under the leadership of the assistant head of the FAPLA National Political Administration, Maj Bornito de Sousa. The meeting, which will review the extent to which decisions made at the last meeting have been carried out, will facilitate the exchange of experiences among public relations officials from every province in the country in the area of ideological work and the place of publicity in the revolution. The meeting, which is being held under the slogan, "Improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological work, acclaiming the Second Party Congress to strengthen FAPLA's military preparedness," was chaired by Ideological Area Department Coordinator Antonio Delfina Kundy. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 2] 8844

MILITARY EXPENSES--Military expenses are estimated at more than 50 percent of the country's revenues by some western military experts. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 30] 6857

FAPA ORDERS PLANES--FAPA (People's Air Force of Angola) ordered eight Spanish-type CASA C 212 Aviocar planes in mid-February; they will be delivered during the year and they will carry out domestic liaison missions. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 30] 6857

SEED SHORTAGE--Caxito--The provincial headquarters of Angosementes [Angola Seeds] records daily a large number of people lacking seeds to plant crops, a demand which the organization is far from being able to meet for lack of seed. A source within the organization told ANGOP that there is a great demand for cabbage, onion, seaside bean, peanut, corn and bean seed. The same source explained that the systematic shortage of seed is hurting the progress of the second phase of sowing, which begins in March and that it will continue through September. Angosementes will soon receive 12 metric tons of seaside beans for Bengo farmers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 85 p 2] 8844

MARITIME ACCORD WITH BELGIUM--Brussels--An accord on maritime shipping between Angola and the Kingdom of Belgium was signed here by Belgian Foreign Trade Minister Leo Tindemans and Angolan Secretary of State for Cooperation Carlos Fernandes. Under the terms of the accord, 40 percent of maritime shipping [between the two countries] will be apportioned to each country and 20 percent to third countries. It was also agreed that the first meeting of the Joint Angolan-Belgian Commission on Cooperation will take place in Brussels. Its purpose will be to review current socioeconomic cooperation and to study the possibilities of increasing commercial exchanges and Belgian technical investment in the People's Republic of Angola in addition to existing investments in petroleum, energy and other areas. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 85 p 1] 8844

GAS TURBINE, CARS ORDERED--Kinshasa--The government of the People's Republic of Angola has ordered 100 Mercedes automobiles from the Federal Republic of Germany and 400 Ladas from the Soviet Union for use by delegates from over 100 of the so-called nonaligned countries slated to meet in Luanda in early September. Fearing that UNITA might pull off yet another of its escapades and knock out the capital's power supply, MPLA authorities decided to buy a gas turbine from Switzerland for 16 million dollars to ensure that Luanda would not be left in darkness. A French firm was also contacted to put up prefabricated housing to provide shelter for any guests displaced from hotels in order to lodge official delegates from the nonaligned countries. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 1] 8844

CSO: 3442/291

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

PLANE RECEIVED--The national defense recently accepted delivery of a Pilatus Britton Norman (Great Britain) Trislander-type utility trimotor plane. [Text]
[Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 39] 6857

CSO: 3419/391

BURKINA

SANKARA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

Paris LIBERATION AFRIQUE-CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French 5 Jun 85 p 23

[Interview with Capt Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, by Guy Delbrel; date and place not given]

[Text] In power since the night of 4 August 1983, Capt Thomas Sankara has led the forced change in his country, Upper Volta, now named Burkina Faso. With a new style and new content, the National Council of the Revolution which he heads is overturning customs in this Sahelian country among the poorest on the planet, but not without rousing opposition and much gritting of teeth. An attack occurred Saturday morning at the new military camp of Ouagadougou, killing three soldiers. In an interview with LIBERATION, Captain Sankara speaks about the criticisms leveled at his "revolutionary" regime and the up-and-down relations with France, the renegotiation of cooperation agreements having gone on for months.

[Question] In 2 years of power, you have introduced numerous reforms, but the speed and even the excesses of such change have somewhat upset the fundamental freedoms, lending credit among your detractors to the idea that rampant fascism is developing in your country. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] The Burkinabe is rebellious as a matter of habit. The dissent maintained by our elites abroad is now finding a favorable response in our country. Those who cry fascism belong to that noisy minority that called for the revolution with all its might, but then fell away when its own ambitions were thwarted, along with those who made up with all the previous regimes, ready to manipulate the crowd and public opinion. By signing violent actions, that minority wants to force us to behave as fascists in order later to stick damaging labels on us. But it is a matter of self-suggestion. There is no fascism or repression.

[Question] When you speak of those whose ambitions were thwarted, you mean the Lipad (orthodox PC).

[Answer] Certainly, but not only them. Leftism also, those privileged children of the bourgeoisie who had access to the schools and education. They want change, but in fact, they limit themselves to refusal and rejection.

[Question] Is the reference to fascism more because of the arrests of trade unionists and the hassling of young people by the CDR's (Committees for the Defense of the Revolution)?

[Answer] Settlements of account have always existed. At the beginning of the year, members of the opposition struck a CDR member, who was hospitalized. People only cry fascism when such acts come from the CDR's. When the Lipadists belonged to this government, how many times did they demand punitive action against such and such a person? Have they forgotten that it was the CNR (National Council of the Revolution) that denied them? Who cares about the fate of the banned trade unionists? We want to remain calm, out of caution and out of respect, but we are then accused of complacency by the extremists.

[Question] In the villages, I saw the people at work, building schools, digging wells, and so on. The result is sometimes impressive. I have also heard talk of forced labor.

[Answer] The weight of words, the shock of images, to paraphrase your media. There are labels, adjectives that are buzz words: forced labor, meaning unworthy, meaning rebellion. Do we have to have forced labor even on weekends, sweating out notes in the files asking for food aid and assistance? Every day, all year long, our whole lives? We prefer to ask our people to get to work. Such work gives us schools, clinics, maternity hospitals, and so on. If that is forced work, then we are willing to force the people to do it. If they do not, no one will do it for them. If someone speaks of forced labor, it is only a small minority.

[Question] A small minority that has the right to live with its differences.

[Answer] They can express themselves and do so. But the 10 percent of the Burkinabe to which they belong enjoy city comforts: running water, electricity, air-conditioned hotels, telephones, telex, thanks to taxes paid by 90 percent of the population, forced taxes that we have just done away with. Their selfishness is a reality too. They can stage a strike to ask for an increase in the wages of a plethoric civil service, never to do away with or relieve the burden placed on our peasants.

[Question] If the CDR's in the country are becoming builders, in the city some groups are accused of expeditious justice and an easy trigger finger, of a reign of terror.

[Answer] That is true, that has been said. The CDR's have sometimes committed acts of violence, violence out of exasperation stemming from provocations sustained by a few. We know of this situation and we are asking the CDR's not to be dragged into violence that we do not want. This neutralism brings us criticism from the rank and file. We have even had to arrest members, to relieve CDR officials of their duties.

[Question] And the army? There is a great deal of speculation about its divisions, even the discord of certain units.

[Answer] In the past, any officer could get up, awaken his soldiers, distribute weapons to them and then say: "Go destroy this; take the radio station," and you had a coup d'etat. Today, one has to have a program and debate it with the soldiers, who no longer obey mere stripes. The army is with us.

[Question] People sometimes compare relations between France and Burkina with the impossible relations of two suspicious, jealous lovers.

[Answer] If those relations do not lead us to a marriage of love, I think we shall arrive at a marriage of convenience. We know that France's African policy, which has hurt us a great deal, greatly stems from what was done -- or not done -- by regimes in power before 1981.

Communications are sometimes difficult between us. Our direct language bothers them, shocks them, but it is the language of truth, unlike those presentable, well-turned discourses spoken by orators who did not believe a word of them. Our purpose is good understanding and the respect of our partner. When we told Mitterrand, "Do not go into Chad," we meant to express the thought of the African people confronted with the different thinking of some states.

Every country has its own limitations. We hope that those of France will not prevent it from attaining the shores of the Cancun statements, which represent a very good point of departure.

[Question] You speak of Cancun as an unlikely future.

[Answer] We differentiate between the quality of men, their determination to achieve and the limits imposed on their will. Look at what is happening in New Caledonia. You will not find some resemblance with Algeria 30 years later?

11,464

CSO: 3419/416

COMOROS

TWO PRISONERS DENIED LAWYER

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 5

[Text] The two French lawyers who arrived in the Comoros on May 4, one to defend a member of the opposition Front Democratique charged after the presidential guard mutiny of March 8 and the other as an observer for the International Human Rights Federation, were not placed under open arrest as erroneously reported in our last issue. However, they were denied permission to remain in the country, and had to leave again by the next plane out of the country, which was on May 8. Although they managed to have a meeting with minister of state Said Hassan Said Hachim, the justice minister, the chief public prosecutor and the examining magistrate dealing with the case, they were not allowed to see any of the evidence or meet any prisoners. Officially, 24 soldiers and 34 civilians are currently detained.

I.O.N.--In spite of some resistance on the part of the judiciary, it appears that the regime is pressing towards a trial of the alleged conspirators in the state security court with a jury of 30 selected dignitaries. It seems, too, that France has agreed to aid president Ahmed Abdallah by despatching to Moroni a retired commissioner of the DST, one of the French intelligence services, with the task of assisting the Comorian authorities to follow proper legal procedures, which have not been respected so far. The French police's international co-operation service has also sent a representative.

CSO: 3400/343

COMOROS

BRIEFS

MOUZAOIR FAVORS DIALOGUE--The leader of the opposition Union pour une Republique Democratique aux Comores, Mouzaoir Abdallah, spoke out publicly on May 12 for the first time since the mutiny of the presidential guard in Moroni on March 8, when he addressed a special assembly of the Paris section of the movement. While expressing "unreserved condemnation" of president Ahmed Abdallah and his regime, Mr Mouzaoir stated however that "for the sake of the State", he was taking the risk of "continuing to press for dialogue with everyone, including Ahmed Abdallah and his men". While stating that he could not "remain insensitive to the exactions and crimes" of the regime, Mr Mouzaoir at the same time criticised the Front Democratique, the principal victim of the repression which followed the abortive mutiny, for having refused to participate in April 1984 in founding a "Comorian Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Man and the Citizen" which the URDC proposed. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 5]

FRENCH ROLE DENIED--The general commanding French forces in the southern area of the Indian Ocean has formally denied the accusations made against the French military by the Comorian opposition Front Democratique at a press conference in Paris and reported by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER on April 27. "While it is true that ships of the French navy and Transalls of the air force make regular calls in the Comoros (a country which has signed defence agreements with France), on the other hand the members of the units concerned have had no contact with the officers of the presidential guard", wrote General Jean-Marie Lemoine. "As for Transalls being used for the transport of prisoners, it is pure imagination, if not disinformation." [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 5]

UCP ABANDONED--The authorities in the Comoros decided not to celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the sole legal party, the Union Comorienne pour le Progres, in tacit admission that it has no real existence with the failure of its leadership to gain popular support. Last April, the government briefly envisaged setting up some sort of party structure, but gave up the idea after deciding that economic recovery should be given first priority. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/343

11 July 1985

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

POWER COMPANY HEAD--A new head of the Djibouti power supply company is expected to be appointed soon by the country's authorities. It will almost certainly be the current interim director, Jama Ali Guelle, a young electro-mechanical engineer trained in Romania. Two other candidates with greater professional experience were in the running: Omar Abdillahi, secretary-general in the industry ministry, and Abdi Migueneh, who has just been put in charge of maintenance at the new People's Palace. The new power chief, whoever he is, will have a thick file to deal with right away: a 15-megawatt electrical generating station built by MAN and donated by Saudi Arabia, which has been lying for years in storage without being assembled. The Saudis had proposed that a 1.3-billion Djibouti franc credit originally allocated for the Pelletier hospital, and never used, be set aside to put up the power station. Strangely, the Djiboutian authorities preferred incurring a debt of 40 million dollars to buy another station that went into service this year at Boulaos. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 8]

CSO: 3/90/343

ETHIOPIA

CONFLICTS BEHIND CAMP INCIDENT UNDERSCORED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 5

[Text] After a categoric denial by the Addis Ababa foreign ministry, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam finally admitted that the relief camp of Ibnet had been forcibly evacuated, as had already been confirmed by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. But the Ethiopian head of state pinned the blame for operation, which affected more than 50,000 people, on local functionaries, according to Kurt Jansson, U.N. aid co-ordinator for Ethiopia. Since then, many of those expelled are reported to have returned to the camp.

I.O.N.--This incident, which caused a considerable stir in western countries, raises a number of questions, first of all on the relationship between the Ethiopian Workers Party and the civil service. According to reports from various sources, the order for part of the camp to be evacuated, if not all, came from a regional party official without reference to his superiors. There has been rivalry between local government officials and party representatives ever since the latter were appointed last September. Furthermore, the difficulty the country's top men clearly had in adopting a convincing position on the Ibnet affair is evidence of their vulnerability during this period of famine. At a time when the creation of the party should be enabling them to consolidate their hold on the country, they are thwarted by the influx of numerous journalists and workers for humanitarian organisations, some of whom could be foreign secret agents. The need to continue receiving food aid supplied by the west, particularly the United States and the European Economic Community, is preventing them from excluding the outside world. The Ibnet incident seems to suggest a temptation to try to "get the famine out of the way".

CSO: 3400/343

GABON

PETROLEUM OUTLOOK REMAINS BRIGHT

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 May 85 p 7

[Article by Albert Ndjembo]

[Text] Petroleum is not synonymous with Gabon, but black gold has ensured the country's fortune for a quarter of a century. Since the 1970's, it has been assuming ever-increasing importance in the national economy. Last year, for example, petroleum sales brought in over 350 billion CFA francs in revenue for the state, covering two-thirds of the national budget.

Petroleum was discovered in 1931, but certainty that Gabon's subsoil concealed black gold did not come until the 1950's with exploitation of the first well, in Ozouri near Port-Gentil, by the French Equatorial Africa Petroleum Company (SPAEF). Prospecting and discoveries have increased since then, with about 10 petroleum companies being involved. The leaders are still Elf and Shell.

After rising constantly through 1976, when the record of 11 million tons was set, production declined steadily to a low of 7,651,000 tons in 1981. A slight recovery is now being noted, however. Production, which had stabilized, rose slightly to 8,815,000 tons in 1984, compared to 7,869,000 tons the year before, for an increase of 12 percent. Production of 8.6 million tons is expected in 1985.

Thinking About "After Petroleum"

The growth thus recorded is the result in particular of the start of production from new deposits (Konzi and Mbya), the work done on some old wells--with output being maintained or increased as a result--and, above all, the start of exploitation in 1983 of the Oguendjo deposit, which was discovered by the U.S. Amoco group, a newcomer on the scene.

Petroleum is a nonrenewable resource, and we all know that someday it will stop flowing. President Bongo acknowledged this again during his recent press conference, when he urged his associates "to start thinking now about what will happen after petroleum."

According to official estimates, proven reserves of 70 million tons are still buried in the subsoil or under territorial waters. At best, they should make it possible to produce 8 million tons annually for at least 10 years or so.

It was with that prospect in mind that authorities devised a policy for substitution and industrial redeployment that began with the interim plan and was intensified under the Fifth 5-Year Plan, which took effect a year ago. Its strategy is based on a series of actions: using the temporary resources in the best manner to prepare for sound and lasting development of the economy; promoting productive investments by diversifying sectors of activity; making the existing firms more competitive and favoring, in particular, the establishment of small and medium-sized firms; substantially restricting imports aimed at meeting the demand of the local market; and, lastly, developing activities aimed at exploitation [as published, possibly exports intended].

Rigorous Orientation

One observation can already be made. The rate at which the state's operating expenditures are covered by nonpetroleum revenues is now close to 100 percent, compared to 98 percent in 1983.

That rigorous orientation, says the Ministry of Economy and Finance, must be a part of financial management from now on to prepare the country, it says, for the period after the petroleum runs out.

The fact remains that Gabonese petroleum circles themselves are not showing excessive pessimism and do not really expect the petroleum deposits to run dry abruptly and soon. Prospecting will continue despite the leveling off of drilling operations (20 wells registered in 3 years).

Moreover, investments in prospecting are not being changed. They are continuing at their ceiling of 55 billion CFA francs--evidence of the optimism reigning in those circles.

Last April, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum confirmed the good results of prospecting activity and announced that the wells recently drilled by the Gabon Oil Company and Tenneco under the Obando Parin permit (southwest of Port-Gentil) were viable, giving reason to expect successful exploitation.

In short, Gabon's petroleum future is not as dark as indicated by certain forecasts.

11798

CSO: 3419/413

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW PETROLEUM DEPOSIT--The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum has announced discovery by the Elf-Gabon firm of a new petroleum deposit off the Gabonese coast about 17 kilometers west of Port-Gentil. The discovery was made at the drilling site in Grand Anguille Roussette Marine 1 (GAROM-1), the sole interest in which is held by Elf-Gabon. The drilling penetrated a series of petroleum-impregnated reservoirs in the Pointe Clarette and Upper Anguille formations at depths of between 2,696 and 2,831 meters. During the production tests, an eruptive flow of about 600 cubic meters of anhydrous oil per day was obtained. Supplementary appraisal work will be necessary to evaluate the commercial character of this discovery. The depth of water above the structure averages about 150 meters. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 22 May 85 p 7] 11798

MORE OIL PRODUCTION--Exploitation of the offshore oil discovered in 1984 about 40 kilometers southwest of Port-Gentil by the Gabon Oil Company, Inc. under the Obando Parin exploration permit, which it shares with the Conoco and LASMO firms, is viable. The news was confirmed in a communique released to the press yesterday by the Directorate General of Petroleum in the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. The communique also emphasizes that in the same structure, Tenneco has just drilled a second well yielding a total of 5,904 barrels per day from the Ntchengue Ocean formation. It should be recalled, incidentally, that the first well, drilled in 1984, tested out at 3,860 barrels per day. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 30 Apr 85 p 7] 11798

CSO: 3419/413

KENYA

MOI ADOPTS HARDLINE ATTITUDE TOWARD ANY CRITICISM

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 4

[Text] The recent sedition cases involving a Nairobi university lecturer and a married couple clearly indicate the government's unease in the face of recent student unrest, harsh criticism at its handling of judicial proceedings and the relatively poor response to the recruiting campaign for the ruling Kenyan African National Union.

On May 10 Dr Musa Otiendo Adongo, a senior lecturer at the university, appeared in a Nairobi court on a charge of sedition and was released on a 10,000 shilling bond until May 24. He was accused of uttering words intended to bring disaffection against the government, by allegedly saying in a Nairobi hotel last month that there was "no government in Kenya", and tearing up four 100 shillings notes, thus defacing the portrait of the president. Few details were made public and it was not stated for example where in the hotel Dr Adongo was supposed to have made the remark, but it is generally believed to be during a friendly discussion in a bar.

The other case involves Andrew Mwatela, a Nairobi schoolteacher, and his wife Jacinta, a Central Bank employee, who are jointly charged with writing a seditious letter to a student in the United States. Both were refused bail and remanded until May 17. These heavy-handed methods of dealing with what on the surface appear to be minor cases is widely seen as a warning to Kenyans to refrain from any criticism of the government whatsoever, even in what might be considered private conversations or correspondence. (It also shows the efficiency of the government's informer network.)

The cases recall similar incidents before the attempted coup of August 1982, which was strongly supported by Nairobi university students and some staff. Here, too, there are parallels with recent events: when the university reopened on April 22 after the campus disturbances in February students were told of harsh new regulations which were widely seen as aimed at silencing student opposition (see I.O.N. No 179). Last week president Daniel Arap Moi accused lecturers of "uttering blatant lies" after they asked their students to stand in silence in memory of 20 students killed during the February troubles. The president repeated the official version, that only one student had died, and that after being trampled on by other students.

I.O.N.--All these events are a clear indication that Mr Moi is set on keeping up the hardline attitude which became apparent after the 1982 coup attempt and which has been reinforced during the past year, notably in the trials of students involved in the February incidents, whose handling by the attorney-general brought a formal complaint from the country's lawyers.

The government's annoyance might well have been compounded by the relatively poor response to the drive among voters to win recruits to KANU. So far in the campaign, which is still going on, about five million people have registered. Impressive though this figure may seem, it represents only about half of those eligible, and this is in spite of the reported intimidation of voters by police and other officials. A number of Kenyans complained that police had been asking them for KANU membership cards during routine checks instead of their national identity cards. Last month a district KANU executive committee urged chiefs and other local officials to draw up a list of all those eligible who had not yet registered.

The party constitution states that elections should be held every two years but none have been held since 1978. They have been postponed several times since 1980, and president Moi has been finding it difficult to maintain control over the party apparatus. The recruitment drive should enable him to establish his own men and announce the date of elections, as he recently said he would, in early June.

CSO: 3400/326

KENYA

ZERO AGRICULTURAL GROWTH, ECONOMIC PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 7

[Text] The keenly-awaited "long rains" which have now been falling on Kenya for several weeks were greeted with relief by millions of farmers but are not enough to dispel the economic gloom hanging over the country. The most optimistic forecasts now put the growth in gross domestic product for this year at one per cent, while others believe it will be closer to zero. In early 1984 the forecasts were of four per cent growth, but the crippling drought affecting the country for most of the year destroyed all hopes of an economic upswing. In any event, Kenya's four per cent population growth, among the highest in the world, will greatly exceed any increase either in GDP or agricultural production.

The country is better off than most others in Africa. Its 1982 inflation rate of 22 per cent fell to 18 per cent the following year and to ten per cent in 1984. Its policy of free investment and a pro-Western government have kept it high on the list of development aid recipients. In February the International Monetary Fund agreed to provide a stand-by loan of 85.2 million Special Drawing Rights (82 million dollars).

However, unlike other drought-affected countries Kenya paid for the bulk of its food imports, with only 25 per cent provided by foreign governments in the form of aid. This severely affected the country's balance of trade, with export receipts covering only 44 per cent of import costs, despite 1984 being officially an "export year". Exports did rise 17 per cent from 12.6 billion shillings to 14.7 billion, but imports rose more, up 25 per cent from 18.1 billion shillings to 22.6 billion. The result has been increased indebtedness and further requests for aid from the IMF. The external debt rose from ten billion shillings in 1979-80 to 26.8 billion in 1984-85. Net government borrowings internally went up from one billion shillings in 1982-83 to 3.2 billion only two years later. The debt service ratio rose from 13 per cent in 1980 to 31 per cent in 1984. A similar figure is projected for 1985.

Fortunately, in spite of a fall in exported volumes of tea and coffee, a rise in the world price of both commodities ensured a boost to foreign earnings. Coffee revenue went up from 2.9 billion shillings in 1982 to 3.2 billion in 1983, while tea moved from 1.55 billion to 2.47 billion in the same period. This resulted in a remarkable improvement in the balance of payments, and enabled Kenya to boost its foreign currency reserves to the equivalent of 390 million dollars at the end of 1984.

KENYA

FUTURE OF TOURISM DISPUTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 7

[Text] Kenya's policy on tourism is currently the subject of considerable dispute within both the government and interested business circles. While government officials responsible for tourism produced figures for The Standard daily of May 11 showing a healthy advance in 1984, and minister Andrew Omanga made particularly optimistic statements about the future at the beginning of this month, it seems that the actual situation is decidedly less brilliant. For example, a number of subsidiaries of the para-statal Kenya Tourist Development Corporation have been criticised for their bad management, particularly African Tour and Hotels which runs 14 state-owned hotels whose occupancy rate is still too low.

According to the figures quoted by The Standard, 360,000 tourists visited Kenya in 1984, some 5,000 more than the previous year. They also stayed for a longer period on average, a total of five million nights compared with four million in 1983, and spent more: 3.03 billion shillings (190 million dollars) or 600 million shillings (37.5 million dollars) more than in 1983. But these "good" results must be set against the forecast last year of then minister for tourism Waina Manjigi of revenue from tourism in 1984 amounting to five billion shillings. Mr Omanga also recently said that Kenya would be welcoming 800,000 tourists, staying a total of 6.2 million nights, in 1988, which seems scarcely achievable. According to the Africa Economic Digest weekly, an ambitious plan by Mr Omanga's ministry for reviving the para-statal sector was rejected recently.

CSO: 3400/326

KENYA

BRIEFS

MORE OIL CONCESSIONS GRANTED--Total-CFP, Mobil Petroleum Kenya and Marathon Exploration Kenya have just been granted a licence for oil exploration valid for eight years and covering 42,000 square kilometres in the provinces of Isiolo and Marsabit. The licence relates to Block nine, one of ten allocated for prospection after passing last September of the Oil Act, aimed at encouraging oil searches in the country. Also, the Amoco company, whose president Laurence Fuller had a meeting with president Daniel Arap Moi, has pledged to invest 44 million dollars in the 126,000 square kilometre concession it has been granted in the north of the country. An initial agreement was signed last November (see I.O.N. No 157). [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/326

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

UK CONTRACT--British builder IAL was recently awarded a contract amounting to 1.55 million pound sterling for supplying and installing navigation aids (VOR Doppler Racal co-located with a DME) and meteorological and broadcasting-receiving equipment for the Maseru airport scheduled to be inaugurated in June. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 39] 6857

CSO: 3419/391

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

DEALING WITH MOSCOW--The foreign minister of Madagascar, Jean Bemananjara, said in an interview with the French regional daily newspaper L'Alsace that with regard to his country's relations with the Soviet Union: "We are the partners of every other country, not the little brothers." He added, "We cannot change Soviet methods in ten years; they have their customs. However, agreements on 17 joint projects were signed last year. We have shaken up the Soviet administration in order to arrive at something positive." [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/343

MAURITIUS

FIRST ISLAMIC COMPANY ESTABLISHED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 11

[Text]

The Islamic Trade Service Limited was registered two months ago to give the Muslims in Mauritius their first Islamic company to trade and transact business according to strict Islamic principles. The precept is clearly spelt out as a special clause in the Memorandum of the company and reads as follows:

'It is hereby agreed as one of the conditions of the formation of this company and as one of its base, that the Company disclaims borrowing and lending money for interest and that the Management should observe strict Islamic religious laws as part of its *Modus Operandi*.'

ITS Ltd is an offshoot of the Islamic Society of Mauritius (formerly Students Islamic Movement). Inspired by the wave of Islamic resurgence in trade, banking and economics throughout the Muslim world and some Muslim minority countries, the Islamic Society set up a Committee for Islamic Banking and Economics which, after unsuccessfully lobbying the government to make provision in

the laws of Mauritius to enable the operation of an Islamic Bank and Insurance Company, decided to launch ITS as a springboard for further more sophisticated Islamic financial institutions.

ITS intends to trade mainly with Muslim enterprises, Islamic banks and other financial institutions so as to strengthen economic ties between Islamic organisations and communities throughout the world and to make it possible for Muslim minority countries to collaborate and participate in the construction of a world based on an Islamic economic framework.

ITS has provided to donate one-third of its profits for Dawah so as to continue the process of Islamisation in every walk of life in Mauritius.

Communications to ITS may be addressed to:
ITS Limited
PO Box 1015
Port Louis
Mauritius

CSO: 3400/343

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

PACT WITH PRETORIA--The prime minister of Mauritius, Anerood Jugnauth, disclosed in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation that the signature of a trade agreement was currently the object of negotiations between Port Louis and Pretoria. In a comment on the revelation published in the Johannesburg Star newspaper, South African foreign minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha said that such "positive" statements were "encouraging". Relations between South Africa and Mauritius were marked by a "healthy realism", he added. I.O.N.--The signature last year by South Africa of agreements with Mozambique and Angola gave the opportunity the Mauritian government had been seeking to go for a formal commercial accord with Pretoria. The Mauritians are very interested by the idea of the customs union which already includes Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland as well as South Africa. During his recent official visit to France, Mr Jugnauth said that his country would suffer more than South Africa from restriction of trade. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/343

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO PREPARES 'FINAL OFFENSIVE'

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The long-awaited "final offensive" against Maputo by the Mozambican National Resistance will definitely begin on May 15, and the movement will be governing the whole of the country by the end of the year, MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes has predicted in an interview with THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER. He claimed that MNR guerrillas were already in the working-class areas of Maputo, adding, "Once we are operating in the bourgeois districts, Frelimo's days will be numbered."

Mr Fernandes, who said that the MNR's whole military and political strategy is now directed towards removing Frelimo and running the country alone, added that some South African intervention under the Nkomati agreement was expected. He said that the MNR had already been prepared for Nkomati because its president, Alfonso Dhaklama, had been tipped off about plans for the pact during a visit to Europe in November 1983, but he forecast that South African action would be limited. In spite of what he alleged was the presence along the Mozambican border of 4,000 black troops of the Buffalo regiment, mainly of Angolan origin and therefore Portuguese-speaking, Mr Fernandes said that Mozambican president Samora Machel could not take the political risk of calling for large-scale South African action. Furthermore, he added, the Pretoria government's opposition on the extreme right in the Conservative party, and to the left in the liberal Progressive Federal party, were both strongly opposed to intervention in Mozambique. But the greatest obstacle, Mr Fernandes said, came from the commander of the South African Defence Forces, General Constand Viljoen, who stands up to foreign minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha on this matter much more than defence minister General Magnus Malan.

Even so, Mr Fernandes said, apart from the "joint operational centre" and a South African radar watch on the border announced by Pretoria (see I.O.N. No 180), there were other clauses in the agreement signed on March 14 at the last meeting of the joint security commission in Maputo which was attended for the first time by General Malan. The accord, revealed at the Machel-Botha talks of March 20 (see I.O.N. No 174 and 175), also authorised the Mozambican army to use a corridor on South African territory to take MNR guerrillas operating in Manhica and Tete provinces in the rear (thanks to a similar agreement between Maputo and Harare). A co-ordinated propaganda

campaign against the MNR was also decided, Mr Fernandes said, and South African radio and television teams were due to arrive in Mozambique this week.

Explaining the reasons for the MNR's decision to break off its negotiations with the Maputo government through the intermediary of Pretoria, Mr Fernandes said Mr Botha was only seeking to obtain a 15 month ceasefire in the civil war to enable the government to build up its forces. The MNR's aim, on the other hand, was to make peace, he asserted, provided that it led to the holding of free elections.

Mr Fernandes denied that the MNR was receiving military assistance from abroad. The rebels obtained the bulk of their current weaponry by capturing it from the government, he asserted. "It is an essential part of our tactics. When we attack a barracks, we take the weapons and leave. The regular forces return and replenish their arsenals, which we then pillage again. We also make sure that the government forces are obliged to disperse as much as possible, and for this reason we do not hold on to any region for very long."

The MNR secretary-general said there were now signs in recent weeks that certain governments were preparing for a post-Frelimo era. The Cubans had brought home 60 of their advisers without replacing them, and the Soviet Union was reducing its presence at Nacala (which Mr Fernandes refused to call a "Soviet military base"). Furthermore, he said, Zimbabwe had done the same, in spite of its recent public commitment to send more troops.

As for Tanzania, whose president Julius Nyerere said recently that he would allow Frelimo to use its old bases of colonial days to fight a guerrilla war against the MNR if it were ousted from Maputo, Mr Fernandes said the MNR would reply in kind, in giving facilities for training troops to Mr Nyerere's exiled opponent Oscar Kambona.

Finally, on the future shape of an MNR government, Mr Fernandes said that initially there would be a "military council" which would immediately name Alfonso Dhlakama as president. He would then form a government of civilians and soldiers. As for Evo, the position of mayor of Beira, Mozambique's second city, would do him very well...

CSO: 3400/347

MOZAMBIQUE

MINERAL RESOURCES MINISTER COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Mineral Resources Abdul Magid Osman by Lourenco Jossias; date and place not given]

[Text] In an interview granted to national newsmen in connection with Industry Week, Minister of Mineral Resources Abdul Magid Osman stated that the present knowledge available to his sector makes it possible to state that "there are large quantities of coal in Mozambique, with reserves totaling between 7 and 14 billion tons." Located in the province of Tete, in the Moatize area, the coal has metallurgical value and thus is best suited to the production of steel.

In the course of the same interview, which we are carrying below in its entirety, Abdul Magid Osman stated that within the next 10 years, "mineral resources will without a doubt be the main source of foreign exchange for the country."

[Question] Mr Minister, mineral resources represent a strategic sector of importance to the development of the country. What are the key aspects in terms of historic background and development of the sector in the past 10 years?

[Answer] I think that it is important to note that Mozambique is situated in a zone in which mineral resources are of particular importance. This is the case with Angola, South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and even Zambia, where there are mineral resources in one form or another. In our country, the exploitation of mineral resources is not as yet very developed, and its importance in terms of production is not very great. The production of mineral resources is very low in comparison to that of other countries in the zone.

In the past, geological research was neglected for two reasons. First, because Portugal did not have a mining economy, and also because Salazar, and thus the colonial government, did not allow large investments in the old Portuguese colonies.

Thus at the time independence was won, geological knowledge of the country was extremely limited, and therefore a great geological study effort was made.

Basic geological research is pursued through cartography, so as to obtain a knowledge of the laws governing the formation of the large geological units and to make possible a better interpretation of the laws of geology. In addition to this basic research, there are studies making it possible to establish the quantity and quality of the mineral resources found in the country.

Thus much more geological prospecting has been done in the past 10 years than was done in the colonial era. There has been a great volume of geological research in these 10 years.

Another important aspect pertains to vocational training. In the colonial days, there were no geological technicians. In the 10 years since we won independence, more than 400 specialized workers have been trained as assistants in geology and cartography and as laboratory technicians. We assign great importance to vocational training.

At this time, we have more than 300 workers studying abroad in middle- and higher-level courses. We assign great importance to the training of higher cadres, whether in our university or abroad.

As a logical development in cadre training, new establishments emerged, laboratories in particular, and I can give you the example of the laboratory in Maputo, which is one of the most advanced in the southern African area.

The third aspect of major importance was the launching of major projects, in particular that of exploiting coal, such that in 10 years it has been possible to double production capacity.

More than a million tons of coal could be produced in Moatize, but because of difficulties of various sorts, transportation in particular, this is not being done.

We also launched another project for the production of tantalum in the Morrue zone, in Zambezia, as well as pegmatite.

[Question] Of all the geological deposits already located, which are the most important?

[Answer] When we speak of geological deposits, it must be borne in mind that it is necessary to make a detailed study of them, using geophysical, geochemical and drilling methods, to establish whether each deposit has some economic potential, and then other detailed work must be done to measure the quantity of ore to be found there and the extent of the mining to be done.

In any case, with our current knowledge concerning Mozambique, we can say that we know of the existence of large quantities of coal. The coal reserves total something between 7 and 14 billion tons.

Coal is the most abundant mineral in the country, and it is coal with a metallurgical value for steel production. It is on the coal that we have done the majority of the geological work, enabling us to know for certain what quality and quantities are to be found.

This coal is located basically in Tete, in Moatize, and in the regions adjacent to Moatize.

In addition to coal, Mozambique has important pegmatite resources from which rare metals such as tantalum can be obtained, and there are also heavy ores in the Zambezia and Nampula area which will yield metals.

There are major deposits of gold in the provinces of Manica and Zambezia, and to a certain extent, Cabo Delgado. Here it is important to state that when I speak of gold I am not talking about quantities like those found in South Africa or Zimbabwe. Although production may prove to be important, it will never be of a volume like that in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

There are large quantities of marble in Cabo Delgado and in Tete, large quantities of black granite and apatite in Nampula, and we have a major deposit of natural gas, which is an important energy resource and a raw material for the basic chemical industry.

These deposits I have mentioned are those which I recall at the moment.

[Question] What foreign investment is there in geological research?

[Answer] The state is not always in a position to finance such investment. Large sums of money are spent on hydrocarbons and on oil prospecting, above all, and there are not always guarantees that oil will be found.

A large part of the oil prospecting will be done in Cabo Delgado and at the mouth of the Zambeze by American enterprises. In the south, there are English enterprises such as BP [British Petroleum], and we are planning to discuss various oil prospecting contracts.

All of the prospecting is done at the expense of these enterprises, which means that the state does not spend money for such studies.

Where solid minerals are concerned, the greater part of the geological prospecting was done at state expense. Some time in the future we will change this policy, thus embarking on the mobilization of foreign investments. This means that in the solid minerals sector as well, we will invite various enterprises to make investments at their own cost and risk.

Therefore we are drafting a Mines Law, to facilitate and allow access for private capital in geological prospecting and the development of the mining industry in Mozambique.

It is evident that some strategic zones will be reserved for state undertakings, as may possibly be the case with Moatize, where we will build a large state combine.

But there are zones for mining development to which I have referred where we will negotiate with various enterprises for investment based on private capital.

[Question] You have spoken here, Mr Minister, of the Mines Law. Is its drafting well along and will it be approved soon?

[Answer] It is well along because this is a project begun several years ago. We hope to publish the law later this year, after approval of it by the People's Assembly or by its Permanent Commission, and much will depend on the analysis made and approval of it.

[Question] There is a great deal of talk about the theft and misappropriation of semiprecious stones. Is this true or is it pure speculation?

[Answer] Yes, it is true. I think that in a situation of shortage such as we have, theft is practiced everywhere. It is not only precious stones which are stolen. There is theft in various sectors. But the level of theft or smuggling may perhaps be greater where such stones are concerned, because it is much more difficult to steal a sack of corn than a half a kilogram of stones worth the same as the sale of a sack of corn would bring. This half-kilogram of stones can be carried and marketed easily. We know that tourmalines from Nampula were sold in Swaziland, but various steps have already been taken and others are under way.

There is a complex of organizational measures we plan to adopt in Maputo, and we have begun to prohibit the sale of stones for foreign exchange in the stores. The sale of stones for foreign exchange is only possible at Interfranca, and in the public stores, we only sell for meticals.

Gradually, we are limiting the access of unknown persons to the production sites. The great problem is that often the production of stones is the work of small groups of peasants who very often sell them to tradesmen at speculative prices. These tradesmen take the stones abroad.

Therefore we are thinking of undertaking the sale of these stones ourselves, and we will begin trade in these products in Zambezia and Nampula, in such a way as to channel all the income.

Another step will be the introduction of control at the producer enterprises. We think that some errors urgently needing correction have been committed. Therefore we must introduce supervision, because such a measure is imperative at any enterprise producing precious stones.

This is shocking, but there is no other option.

We must also organize the workers so that they themselves will supervise all of the activity at the enterprise. We know that it takes time to do this, but we are working on it.

[Question] Mr Minister, when will the first oil prospecting take place?

[Answer] I think that at this time it is more justified to speak of the first drilling instead of the extraction of oil. It is useful to recall that during the period preceding the winning of independence, 59 drillings took place, 12 of them at sea and the balance on land. The only thing discovered as a result of this work was the existence of natural gas in Inhambane. This is to show that drilling does not suffice when we are not certain of the existence of oil. We believe that the first drilling will be undertaken later this year. The important thing for us is that the first well provide clear indications allowing the oil companies to continue with their work and to launch a more ambitious program.

We know that there is an area containing natural gas in large quantities, and the great unknown factor is whether there is oil and where it is. It is necessary that the drilling done coincide with the location of this oil reserve.

[Question] What are the prospects for the sector?

[Answer] When the Indicative Prospecting Plan (PPI), which is still in legal effect in our country, was drafted, it was expected that mineral resources would account for 50 percent of the exports of our country. The PPI was drafted in 1981, and we can say that under normal conditions, it can be executed and easily surpassed.

During the next decade, mineral resources will constitute the main source of foreign exchange for the country. Coal then will play a very important role.

In addition to this, within 10 years Mozambique may be one of the main world exporters of tantalite, fluorite and graphite.

[Question] Is there any thought of experimenting with the liquefaction of coal?

[Answer] We are not thinking of this because the liquefaction of coal is very costly. The liquefaction of oil is not feasible because it requires very sizeable investments. We do not contemplate this because it would mean building a castle without a firm foundation.

We have a major coal project involving about \$700 million, and we feel that this project, being carried out along with many small day-to-day projects, exhausts our capacity.

5157

CSO: 3442/305

MOZAMBIQUE

SECRETARY OF STATE DISCUSSES FISHING INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Secretary of State for Fishing Tenreiro de Almeida by Lourenco Jossias in Maputo; date not given]

[Text] Tenreiro de Almeida, our country's secretary of state for fishing, said that Mozambique is not exporting any fish because the entire catch of the licensed fleet is sold on the domestic market. Speaking during an interview granted to domestic journalists in connection with Industry Week, Tenreiro de Almeida explained that "what we export is crustaceans, especially shrimp," which, as is known, is one of our country's strategic products and a major source of foreign exchange.

During the interview, which took place in the TVE studios, this official spoke at length about the fishing situation in the colonial era and the effort made in the field of fishing research in order to understand our resources, and he described how the various qualities of fish are caught. In this connection, he said that the fish allocated to supply the people have been second-category species, because they are easier to catch than those in the first category. He added that although there has been an increase in fishing production in recent years, the fish we catch is still not enough, such that we are still forced to import this product.

The following is the full text of the interview.

[Question] Mr Secretary, what was the fishing sector like in the colonial era?

[Answer] In order to respond to this question, I must perhaps recall how the colonial policy with regard to fishing was defined. If we look back to 1962, which was a year with a different situation, we will see that Mozambique's fishing production was insignificant. The total catch reported for the country came to only 3200 tons. Parallel with this, we will see if we consult the available data that the country was a major exporter of fish and other sea products. There is a simple explanation for this: the fact that Portugal was a producer of fish and fish products, such as canned and dried fish. Mozambique merely served as an importer and consumer of the Portuguese production surpluses.

The same was not the case with Angola, since the potential of that country for producing fishing products was greater than that of Portugal. The colonial policy on fishing reflected this basic fact. Until 1975, for example, trawling for fish was not allowed in the territorial waters of Mozambique.

It was in 1977 that the possibility of trawling was allowed, with the number of fishing vessels set at 50. It should be explained that the trawling method is that best adapted to our fishing conditions.

Another fact is that in 1957 and 1958, the fishing industry around Inhaca Island, which provided no more than 2,580 tons of fish per year, which seems laughable to us, accounted for a quarter of all of the fish put on the market in Lourenco Marques, which at that time had a population of only 95,000 persons.

In the 1960s, an investment effort was in fact launched. It was mainly carried out by fish merchants connected with the import of this product, in association with Portuguese and South African capital.

This investment was made mainly in fishing for shrimp intended for export. At the time independence was won, the country was still importing fish and canned products.

Meanwhile, although a fishing industry had recently been established in Mozambique, all of the expert cadres were foreigners. Natives of Mozambique served only for various types of work on the fishing vessels, under unfavorable living and wage conditions. We can also add that when independence was won, it is estimated that there were in the country about 40,000 traditional fishermen operating about 18,000 vessels, 20 percent of them with sails and only 1 percent with engines.

It would be well to add that no effort was made in this country in the field of fishing research in the colonial era. There was not even a general idea of the potential of our country's maritime resources, and all the work was done was in an area of which there was no knowledge.

I must add also that the jurisdictional waters, in the colonial era and up to the winning of independence, ended at the 12-mile limit, and this allowed a large foreign fleet to fish in our waters without any control at all.

[Question] In the 10 years since independence was won, good work has been done in the fishing sector. Can you describe it to us?

[Answer] It is not for us to judge whether good work was done. But I think that these 10 years can be divided into two periods. The first phase lasted until 1979, during which the problems of the sector involved mainly seeing to the operation of a fleet abandoned not only by its owners, but also by a considerable number of the expert technicians who had kept it operating.

It was necessary to establish new Mozambican enterprises, both state and private, as well as cooperative. Significantly, the first state enterprise

created, not only to catch fish but also to market it, was the PESCOM, which continues to exist today as an enterprise under the Ministry of Home Trade.

The first research work on marine and continental resources was undertaken, and great importance was attributed to it. This made it possible to establish the boundary of our jurisdictional waters at 200 maritime miles in 1979, such that the activity of the licensed foreign fleet could be placed under the control of the fishing authorities and a contribution could be made to the development of the sector as such, thanks to the taxes which began to be collected.

We can say that it was only after 1979 that a minimum of stability was established, making it possible to define a policy for the development of the sector, since it was at this point that an assessment of the fishing potential of Mozambique was made.

The year 1981 clearly marked recovery for the sector, since production in the shrimp area and the resulting exports came to double the highest figures reached during the colonial era.

The industrial and semi-industrial processing of fish began to rise from the level of about 3,000 tons reported during the early years of independence, reaching almost 13,000 tons.

On the other hand, I would like to point out that the first overall evaluation of the country's production was carried out in 1981. Based on the figures reported, we found that the total fishing catch for the country should range between 50,000 and 55,000 tons with a certain degree of certainty.

Beginning in 1982, we made an effort to build small fishing vessels. Some 405 were built, 380 of them for traditional fishing, of which 330 were motorized. Thus more were built than had existed when independence was won.

On the other hand, the production of nets was increased. In 1984, for example, we reached double the production total achieved during the colonial era.

Another aspect, although it does not pertain to our sector, has to do with the development which occurred in ship repair infrastructures. These are essential in order to be able to maintain an industrial or semi-industrial fleet. Particularly important was the reorganization of the infrastructures existing in Beira, with the establishment of the RENAB and the ship repair enterprise in Maputo, based on the floating dock and a floating workshop complex.

All this, it is clear, is still not enough. We are aware that we began at an extremely unfavorable point of departure, a very low level, and a very extensive effort still remains to be made in order to achieve the minimum needed by our people.

[Question] What prospects are there for the traditional sector?

[Answer] I would like to say that in order for a fisherman to have the conditions necessary for his activity (fishing), he needs not only fishing materials and equipment and fishing boats. The dedication of a shorter or longer period of time to fishing activity, the main activity, is a basic problem in the traditional fishing sector.

Although we talk of fishing equipment and materials, they alone will not ensure that the fisherman at sea will be assured of being able to exercise his main activity in life.

With regard to the question of fishing materials, which in fact was a direct responsibility of the fishing sector, an import lag developed in the early years of independence, since a large part of our fishing materials are still imported.

In 1981, an enterprise created specifically to equip the fishing sector began operation. Its main activity is the purchase of fishing equipment and materials, either on the domestic or the foreign market, for use in traditional or semi-industrial fishing.

From 1981 to the present time, this enterprise has expanded its distribution work through the establishment of contracts with provincial wholesalers and district or local retailers, in order to be able to assure the main fishing centers of the materials the fishermen need.

Today there are private wholesalers, the majority of them distributed throughout all the country's provinces, and there are retailers in the fishing sector in all the districts.

Parallel with this, an effort was made by our government to purchase the necessary materials. And in this connection, we made an extensive effort to obtain funds to support the development of traditional fishing from international organizations and both governmental and nongovernmental sources in the various countries.

We can say that the shortage situation today is not the same as existed 3 or 4 years back. Beginning in 1982, a substantial improvement in the supply of this type of materials began, but distribution problems, sometimes unintentional, continue, and due to the difficulties having to do with the transportation and distribution of products, the result is that the supply is not provided everywhere in balanced fashion.

I should further mention that within this prospect of development for traditional fishing, the establishment of fishing bases to support traditional fishing was begun. (...)

[Question] The fish supplied to the people are generally second-category species. What is the reason that first-category fish are not supplied?

[Answer] Well, there is a reason in fact that the available quantities of first-quality fish are not as large as those of other qualities, that is to say second and third.

As I think some people know, first-quality fish species are those found in rock or coral depths. The fishing technique best suited to these areas is hook fishing. The hook technique is naturally a less productive one.

Of course it is possible, in certain depths, to use trawling vessels, for example, but this not only damages the bottoms but involves a serious safety risk to the vessels, and definitely damages the fish nets.

Therefore some experiments have been undertaken using trawling vessels in areas near rocks and rocky bottoms, but we have come to the conclusion that instead of catching 200 tons, for example, a given vessel could haul in 70 tons of predominantly first-quality fish. Now here a problem of conscience, above all, faces us. In a situation of shortage such as we have, what should we do? Catch 70 tons of first-quality fish or 200 tons of second-quality? I personally am in no doubt.

This does not of course imply the abandonment of fishing with lines. Such fishing, by small traditional and cooperative producers, must be encouraged. It should be focused on areas with the greatest potential for this type of fishing, that is to say Inhambane and Cabo Delgado, and to a certain extent, Nampula.

[Question] Do these provinces already have infrastructures for this, for cold storage, for example?

[Answer] With regard to Inhambane, there are cold storage infrastructures belonging to the PESCOM marketing enterprise. In Cabo Delgado too, we have some installations in Pemba. They are not very large, but as a function of the results obtained from fishing, they can be expanded, rather than the reverse, which seems to be the trend.

There is also the possibility of pursuing fishing, using lines, along the coast of the province of Maputo and Gaza, for example. These efforts to develop small production by line fishing should be encouraged, and the State Secretariat for Fishing would be quite pleased to encourage this type of action. (...)

I would like to mention that experiments in line fishing for tuna and shark are under way, with the thought that this type of fishing could make a major contribution to domestic consumption in the future, in terms of the fresh, dried or canned product.

In connection with supply levels, it is necessary to bear in mind that the supplies provided, particularly in the cities, do not come solely from our domestic production. Unfortunately, there are (still) imports. They have always played an important role in our country, both in the past and since independence was won.

[Question] Will you allow me to ask, Mr Secretary, whether there is then no basis to the rumors that Mozambique is exporting fish?

[Answer] No. Unless one regards selling fish at the Free Store as exporting. No fish is exported. No fish. Only crustaceans, particularly shrimp. All of the fish caught by the licensed fleet is sold on the domestic market. This is a contractual provision we have established in order to sell shrimp fishing licenses.

But I said that in 1979 and 1980, the import level for fish was 30,000 tons. This volume was distributed through the PESCOM and the retail establishments with which it maintained relations, especially in the urban centers, and more particularly in the provincial capitals.

The production then exceeded 3-4,000 tons, if we take into account the industrial and semi-industrial fleets. Unfortunately, after the country experienced major financial difficulties, this level dropped. As to the supply level, we can say that it will not do to speak of fish alone. Fish provides protein, and there are other protein sources, such as meat, eggs, milk, eggs, cheese, butter, beans and peanuts, varying with the region and the habits of the population.

I think that when we speak of supplies, we must think in terms of all of the protein sources, not just fish or meat.

What is the present situation? The fact is that the supply of fish to the people has not increased substantially. It is true that it does not come to very much in per capita terms. It is nothing. The pressure exerted on the fishing sector is extremely great, not only in Maputo but in the other cities in the country, mainly the provincial capitals.

There are countries in which 12 kilograms of fish are supplied per person, but alternatively, substantial quantities of meat and other proteins are available. There are other countries in which the supply of fish is great, reaching 50 kilograms per person per year, with practically no other protein sources available. We must adapt ourselves at any given time to the economic potential of the country, the food habits of the people, etc.

What we feel we must do is to increase the production of fish in order to increase the supply of the product for the people. The city of Maputo has had a per capita supply of 15-17 kilograms per year, which is not bad. The supply for Beira in 1983 probably came to over 37 kilograms, while in the same year the figure for Quelimane was 20 kilograms, and for Pemba, between 15 and 17.

These figures for the cities give us an idea of the level of supply which has been achieved, mainly for fish.

[Question] Will there not be other hindrances to the production of fish?

[Answer] There are problems in the distribution circuits. One of the aspects we think it is as important to perfect is the distribution among social consumer groups. We need to establish clearly what per capita totals will be

achieved for supplies to hospitals, nurseries, schools, etc., and what our goal is for the population and the restaurants and hotels.

[Question] What efforts are being pursued in the vocational training sector?

[Answer] Development cannot be achieved without technical knowledge. Whether it be in traditional, industrial or other types of fishing, technical knowledge is necessary. It is possible to improve the traditional fishing techniques and to increase their productivity. Where industrial fishing is concerned, this is not easy. An industrial vessel is more than a factory. It is a floating industrial complex which must provide conditions for life on board as well as the means of catching and processing fish. All these requirements must be met by the vessel.

The art of fishing requires technical knowledge about the equipment, about navigation, and about how the resources themselves behave.

It is an act of courage to face life at sea. The fisherman must be a true professional, must love the sea and his work. Vocational training has been provided, whenever possible, in our schools.

Because of the lack of a fishing tradition in our country, there are no specialized schools. We can only train workers and technicians in insignificant numbers.

Since 1978, when the Fishing School began operation, it has trained more than 250 students, some of whom are in the productive sector now, while others are continuing their studies abroad, after a period of fishing practice.

Since 1981, when the training effort was stepped up, 31 middle-level technicians and 33 basic technicians have been trained abroad. Currently, 101 Mozambicans are abroad being trained.

Our efforts are not enough. We must train the workers we already have to meet the vocational requirements fully.

5157

CSO: 3442/305

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NAVIPESCA CONSTRUCTION FIGURES—Navipesca, a company formed by four shipyards (construction and repairs of ships), has produced about 368 ships since its beginnings in 1982 and has carried out repairs on both a small and large scale. Information gathered from management indicates that at the shipyards in Maputo and Matola the goals set for the year ending were only 80% achieved. This was due to shortages in wood, electrical tools, and to a recent problem in the capital, power shortages. "But, on the other hand, in order to keep the company running, we built 92 fuel tanks for AGRICOM. We also carried out 32 small repair projects during the same period," said a representative of management to our reporter. Meanwhile, the Matola-Rio shipyard had set for itself a target of repairing eight large ships, but was only able to complete six. They also, however, were able to complete eight small repair projects. Meanwhile, it is known that at present the shipyard at Pemba, dedicated to ship repairs, is experiencing major problems in lack of skilled labor, but it is hoped that this will soon be resolved, according to the same management source. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 May 85 p 15] 12857

COOPERANTS PAID IN ESCUDOS--Cooperation Secretary Eduardo Ambar signed two protocols with authorities in Maputo covering the Portuguese cooperants in the electrical sector and professional industrial training. The first protocol, signed on the third day of Ambar's four-day official visit to Maputo, stipulates that the nearly 70 Portuguese cooperants working at Mozambique Electricity and at Rovue Hydroelectric start to be paid in escudos, as a means of overcoming exchange problems in Mozambique. These technicians, who have the right to automatic integration into the EDP [Portuguese Electricity] of Portugal after five years of contract work in Mozambique, were about to be victimized by job-loss and cancellation of contract due to the inability of the bank of Mozambique to make payments in dollars. "The contract will be fixed in dollars, but the payment will now be made in escudos, thus allowing these technicians to remain in Mozambique," said a source from the committee of the Secretary of State. This payment in escudos will be made through recourse to a line of credit of \$1 million, payable in 12 years, with an interest rate of 32 percent. The other protocol, which envisions the furnishing by Portugal of professional training for technicians at the level of the Ministry of Industry, was also signed at the Mozambican capital. It deals with a joint action involving Portugal, Italy, Sweden, and the UN organization for industry, with a total budget of 70,000 contos, 5,000 of which represents Portugal's financial share. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 23 May 85 p 4] 12857

SOVIETS HELP COAL PROJECT--Soviet experts are currently examining two projects for mining 3.5 million tonnes of coal per year in the Moatize region of Tete province. A coal enrichment unit, also financed by the Soviet Union, is already under construction in the area. Mozambique's increasing relations with the West have not prevented a measure of revived economic co-operation with Moscow. Another example is the fishing industry, where the joint Soviet-Mozambican Mosopesca concern recently took delivery of the second of three ships it had ordered to boost the capacities of the fleet. The boat is a trawler 55 metres long, with a freezing capacity of 210 tonnes. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/347

NAMIBIA

SAFETY ZONE DESCRIBED, VIOLATORS SUBJECT TO FINES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 31

[Text] The entire northern region, bordering Angola and Zambia, was declared a safety zone and it now takes a police authorization for non-residents to enter it. The measure was to become effective on 11 March, indicated the territorial chief of police, Dolf Gouws, who added that it also affected a small section of the eastern border with Botswana.

The safety zone is over 1,000 kilometers long and 130 kilometers wide, or 25 percent of the Namibian territory (824,269 square kilometers) where roughly two-thirds of the total population (one million) live. This region, where fighting is taking place between the South African forces and the SWAPO fighters, was known until now under the name of operational zone which also included part of the Angolan territory to the south. The region declared to be safety zones are the sparsely populated Kaokoland (northwest), Ovambo (east of Kaokoland), the most heavily populated of the Namibian regions, the moderately populated Kavango (east of Ovambo) and the Caprivi strip. Bushmanland and Hereroland, on the Botswana border, are also affected by this measure. Up until now, the inhabitants of the territory had relatively free access to that zone, although they were often stopped for control at roadblocks. In addition a curfew was in effect from sundown to sunrise in some sections of the zone. General Gouws indicated that the new measure would be strictly implemented and violators would be sentenced to heavy fines. He added that this measure would be lifted as soon as the armed wing of SWAPO (PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia)) stopped fighting.

In another connection, according to UNIFORM, the publication of the South African armed forces, the latter have killed 153 guerrilla fighters since the beginning of the year, a record figure added the newspaper, whereas one South African soldier and five local recruits were killed in the same period.

6857
CSO: 3419/391

11 July 1985

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

CURFEW IMPOSED--The South African authorities imposed a curfew in the province of Kavango, bordering Angola, it was learned from official sources in Windhoek on 6 March. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 32] 6857

VISIT TO REFUGEE CAMPS--Declaring that SWAPO had disabled several thousands South African soldiers, extended its operations in Namibia and seized numerous arms, the representative of the organization suggested to PYM (Panafrican Youth Movement) that together with SWAPO, working visits be organized to the refugee camps in Angola and Zambia in order to see the deplorable living conditions of the Namibian guerrilla fighters. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 32] 6857

HOSTAGES RELEASED--On 14 March, 26 hostages who had been held for 2 months by UNITA, were released to representatives of the CIRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) in Jamba, declared UNITA Chief Jonas Savimbi during an interview given to the South African government radio. The hostages, 17 Filipinos, 4 Portuguese, 3 Britons and 2 Americans, had been captured last 28 December in the mining town of Kafunfo. Savimbi declared on this occasion that Luanda was surrounded by UNITA forces and that the Angolan government had limited the travel of foreign diplomats to a 25-kilometer radius around the capital. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 32] 6857

FNLA ACTIVITIES--The Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) declared that it controlled the entire maquis of Northern Angola and, according to information released by its leaders to the AFP bureau in Libreville on 11 March, it is in a position to round up 7,000 men to fight the authorities in office in Luanda. The FNLA resources, however, remain limited. The Front fighters are trying to step up their attacks against the governmental military columns and the FAPLA-held garrisons. Still according to information which reached Libreville, FNLA officials began a recruiting campaign among the communities of Angolan refugees scattered in Zaire, along the border. The Front officials also claim that the populations of Northern Angola are on their side and that many FAPLA elements, most of which, according to them, are hostile to the MPLA-led war, give help to the guerrilla fighters. "That is why," they emphasize, "the MPLA is forced to call on foreign soldiers or military advisers (mostly Cuban and Soviet)." The FNLA then reported on a large-scale offensive carried out last December by the FAPLA in Northern Angola "with the help of North Koreans" who had previously landed in the port of

Ambriz, 150 kilometers from Luanda, From a political standpoint, the FNLA estimated that, in the end, an agreement was possible with the Luanda government providing that it resolved to end the Soviet Cuban presence in the country and accepted to negotiate. With regard to its relations with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, the military activities of which are carried out mainly in Southern and Central Angola, the FNLA pointed out that there was cooperation "between the two guerrilla movements, but no common front." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 32] 6857

CSO: 3419/391

NIGERIA

CAUTION URGED IN HANDLING PRIVATIZATION OF PARASTATALS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways, Group Captain Bernard Banfa, has called for caution in handling the ongoing debate about privatisation of government parastatals.

Asked to air his view on suggestions that privatising parastatals like the Airways was the only way to spur them and make them economically viable, Group Captain Banfa said it all depended on what the government had set out to achieve. If the objective is to exploit the market and maximise profit at all costs, privatisation might be the answer because private operators would choose the shortest and quickest way to make money. But if the government felt it had some political and social obligations to fulfil through such establishments, then privatising them could conflict with such interests and neutralise set objectives.

The managing director also recalled the sordid experience of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree era when some Nigerians stood as fronts for foreign financiers. He said should government decide to privatise some of its companies today, "it is those who already have that will buy them and no one can query what becomes of such businesses."

He, therefore, advised that the issue be handled with care.

Group Captain Banfa said 2,500 workers were purged in

the Nigeria Airways during the recent retrenchment leaving the organisation with 8,500 at the moment. The question of whether the airline should regard its present staff strength as adequate or otherwise would depend largely on the outcome of the reorganisation of the airline now in the pipeline. He stressed the need for the Fifth National Development Plan to seriously consider the operational direction of the airline.

Quite a few employees who had defrauded the airline of millions of Naira had been apprehended and were now with the police, he said.

According to the managing director, discipline in terms of financial prudence had been achieved "in its totality", adding that the advent of the War Against Indiscipline (WAI) had helped to make the reorientation and motivation of workers much easier.

"Without WAI, it would have been more difficult for us to reorientate workers to realise that Airways is no longer depending on government for money but a commercial enterprise."

On what the Airline was doing to recover the 130 million Naira debt owed it by various government organisations, Group Captain Banfa said the credit control unit was now operating effectively and debts were being recovered from source.

A number of state governments had paid the backlog of debts they inherited from the civilian governments while others were also making efforts to pay. Me

while, all credit facilities have been cancelled. The Group Captain also revealed that there had been great improvement in the flight schedules resulting in increased revenue base.

He appealed to the workers to dedicate themselves and advised them to regard the airline as their "steady source of income." He said the unions should always ask themselves what they had done for the company because "without input, there can be no output."

Asked why fat air hostesses were told to slim down or check out, he explained that international aviation required crew staff to be smart and be able to help passengers through emergency doors during emergencies. He said between 90 and 95 per cent of the 496 stewards had already complied.

Referring to the pilots' strike last year, Group Captain Banfa said a lot of them had since realised that their action was unpatriotic in view of the economic realities of these times.

He said in a situation where people wanted something to eat, the pilots who already enjoyed free medical service, accommodation, transport were going on strike in protest for more incentives. This apart, he said, the action of the management could not be regarded as too harsh because "you cannot be employed and then dictate terms to your employers especially in a capital intensive venture like this." "This country is ours. If we cannot make little sacrifices to build it, nobody will do that for us", he said.

11 July 1985

NIGERIA

MAJOR CHANCES IN ABUJA'S STATUS REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

THE Federal Capital Territory has been re-designated Abuja Capital Territory and given the status of a state and the Minister in charge conferred with the functions of a Governor.

The Supreme Military Council (SMC) gave its approval to changes in the administrative structure of the territory and The Minister of the Federal Capital Territory (Delegation of Powers) Decree 1985.

A communique at the end of Tuesday's meeting of the SMC released by the Cabinet Office in Lagos yesterday said the council also approved the draft government white paper on three study groups.

On the administrative structure of the Federal

Capital Territory, the SMC approved that the appropriate constitutional amendments be made to the effect that the entire territory be called Abuja, and that the administration should consist of a municipal government for Abuja City and four development areas for the rest of Abuja Capital Territory.

The communique said to enable Abuja take off as the federal capital of Nigeria, the council also decided that it was necessary that the minister have powers to control and administer the territory in the manner of a governor.

Consequently, the SMC approved *The Minister of the Federal Capital Territory (delegation of powers) Decree 1985* with immediate effect.

The decree delegates to the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory all the functions conferred on the military governor of a state under the provisions of the enactments specified in the schedule to the Federal Capital Territory (applicable laws decree 1984 Number 12).

Other powers conferred on

the minister include all exercisable powers by the Chairman of the Federal Capital Development Authority under the provisions of the Federal Capital Territory Decree 1976 (1976 Number 6), the powers conferred on the Head of the Federal Military Government by section 1 (1)(D) (1) of the Public Officers (Special Provisions) Decree, 1984 (1984 Number 17).

The powers delegated to the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory, however, do not include constitutional or statutory power specifically conferred on and exercisable by the Supreme Military Council, the advisory Judicial Committee or other Federal Government authority.

Also, the draft government white paper on three study groups which the SMC gave its approval are the report on the study group on maintenance of public utilities, study group on customs and smuggling and the report of the national committee on the review of local government administration.

11 July 1985

REUNION

CP GENERAL COMMITTEE CONFIDENT ABOUT ELECTIONS

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by J. M.]

[Text] It is done! The members of the Reunion Communist Party [PCR] have launched into the campaign for the legislative elections to be held next March. The election reform just adopted on its first reading by the National Assembly creates new conditions that completely change the political facts. All political observers say that with proportional representation at the departmental level, the Reunion Communist Party is sure to have two deputies next year, provided that all members put all their strength into this big election battle. During yesterday's meeting by the PCR General Committee, the emphasis was on party organization aimed at reinforcing the effectiveness of work.

Confidence! That feeling was shared by the Communist leaders at the conclusion of yesterday's meeting by the party's General Committee in Le Port.

Confidence because the election reform adopted on its first reading last Friday by the deputies puts an end to an injustice that has deprived the PCR of representation in the National Assembly for 30 years.

Throughout that long period, the Right, using fraud and a tailormade election system, succeeded in preventing the election of a Communist deputy. And it did so even though the PCR was and remains the most powerful party on the island.

Today, with proportional representation at the departmental level, those maneuvers by the Right are doomed to failure. All observers feel that the voting in March 1986 will see the election of two Communist deputies for the first time in 30 years.

At the same time, there is great confusion on the right. Michel Debre has already announced that he will head an RPR [Rally for the Republic] list. Paul Benard is also running. And it is known that Jean-Paul Virapoulle is more determined than ever to be a candidate. And that is not all. Other men on the right are considering being candidates. In any case, each of them will have to

differentiate himself from the others and explain to the voters why they should vote for him instead of the others.

Role of Party Branches

That major difficulty explains why party officials on the right are still wondering about the strategy they should pursue. But they can study all kinds of scenarios and try every possible combination--they will never find a solution that will prevent two PCR representatives from sitting in the National Assembly next year.

Communist militants know, therefore, that unlike what has happened in past elections, no one will be able to steal their victories. That is why they are more determined than ever to become actively involved in this election battle. Important decisions were reached during the General Committee meeting yesterday, particularly as regards party organization, which was revised in such a way that rank-and-file members will be able to participate more effectively. The branches in particular will have to play the essential role that is theirs.

With the legislative and regional elections 10 months away, mobilization has become a fact within the Reunion Communist Party. It is a mobilization that will lead to assured victories. And with two Communist deputies, things will no longer be the same on our island.

11798

CSO: 3419/413

REUNION

BRIEFS

WORK STOPPAGE--A one-day work stoppage called by the main trade union in Reunion, the CGTR, on May 13, was well supported by dockers, building workers and communist local councils. The operation was to back a claim for payment of family allowances and housing benefit to the unemployed, one of nine demands set out last year by the island regional council, which will be sending a delegation to Paris to press the claim on May 20. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 May 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/343

11 July 1985

SENEGAL

FERLO DROUGHT TOLL REPORTED

AB101605 Paris AFP in French 1136 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Article by Patrice Collen]

[Excerpt] Linguere (Senegal), 18 June (AFP)--In the drought-stricken Ferlo Desert in northern Senegal, cows are cannibals. Deprived of grass for months, they have become carnivorous and prey on the carcasses of their like. At Velingara, a 1½-hour drive on poor track from Linguere, a major well attracts several thousand animals--cows, horses, dromedaries, goats, and sheep. But every day, hundreds of exhausted animals fail to reach the watering point; they lay down on the ground to get up no more. Others get to Velingara but do not return. Dozens of rotting cow carcasses litter the surrounding of the huge watering trough.

"Recently," Mr Samba Sall, the regional director of the animal husbandry service, explained, "a herdsman lost 50 cows out of 150." In this region where the majority tribe, the Peul, has been devoted since time immemorial to livestock rearing, there is no longer a blade of grass left for hundreds of kilometers. The shepherds watch the skies in distress, waiting for the first rains. And yet the region of Linguere, one of the worst drought-stricken areas in Senegal, appears like an oasis compared to the neighboring regions of Mauritania, further north. Driven by the desert encroachment, hundreds of Mauritanian nomads have come down with the herds. The traditional livestock movement on both sides of the Senegal River has assumed the proportions of an exodus. Officially, an agreement between the governments of Dakar and Nouakchott limits the number of Mauritanian livestock authorized to cross the river to 200,000 head a year and provides for a rational distribution of the livestock among the various regions. But these agreements remain a dead letter. The herds wade through the river outside the official passage points, and the dromedaries concentrate in the Linguere area instead of going toward the zones normally reserved for them further east. The director of animal husbandry has estimated the number of dromedaries in the region at over 10,000, a figure which has never been attained in the past. "These animals eat everything within their reach, bushes and shrubs. They are accelerating the process of desert encroachment," Mr Sall emphasized. passage omitted

CSO: 3400/480

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED--Dakar, 19 June (AFP)--France is to lend Senegal a further 10 billion CFA francs (about \$21.5 million) under a 15-year repayment agreement signed here Tuesday. The loan is the 12th of its kind since 1978 and brings the total loaned to Senegal since that date to 67.5 billion CFA francs (about \$143 million). The latest loan was to help Senegal implement a new agricultural strategy and meet its financial commitments, an official communique said. [Text]
[Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 19 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/480

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMANDO PENETRATION OF ANGOLA DEFENDED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "A Touchy Affair"]

[Text] The touchy problems afforded a country by unconventional warfare could scarcely have been better illustrated than by the incident last week in which two South African soldiers were shot to death in Angola and one was wounded and taken prisoner.

South Africa is involved in neither an unconventional nor a conventional war with Angola. It is indeed wrapped up in a struggle with the terrorist forces of the ANC and SWAPO, who not only have training bases in Angola, but also use that country as a starting point for their violent activities against South Africa and South-West Africa, respectively.

The South African security forces have a bounden duty to keep the forces of terrorism in check and to act as a shield behind which progress can be made in finding paths along which law and justice can be pursued for everyone who is genuinely striving for a peaceful and prosperous future.

Precisely here lies the hitch. No struggle against terrorists can be won by simply reacting whenever these elements strike. Preventative action remains a necessity, but in order to be able to do this, intelligence must be gathered continually concerning where the terrorists are located and what plans they have up their sleeves. And according to the Defense Force, this is precisely what the three unfortunate soldiers were doing.

The question can rightly be raised whether there are not better ways to gather intelligence than to send one's own soldiers into a country with which one is not involved in a war. If such a mission goes wrong, as was apparently the case last week, it can cause incalculable damage for South Africa on the international front. Angola is already busy squeezing every possible drop of political gain from the situation, a process that it will try to draw out for as long as possible.

It is to be assumed that the authorities involved calculated all possible complications in case the operation should fail, but that they did not have much choice, which was also for the benefit of those armchair critics who are now raising a ruckus.

When push comes to shove, the ideal remains that the state of violence in Southern Africa is to be resolved, which make events such as the one last week unnecessary.

12271
CSO: 3401/216

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMANDO INFILTRATION OF ANGOLA DEFENDED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 May 85 p 16

[Editorial: "True Motives"]

[Text] The way in which the Angolan government showed off the bodies of two South African soldiers and announced appearances on television and elsewhere by a third one who was wounded arouses repugnance in all people who know what the true motives behind such crude propaganda are.

The MPLA government in Luanda, under heavy pressure from the UNITA resistance movement, is sending out the story to the world that the South African reconnaissance commandos wanted to sabotage an oil complex in Cabinda.

However, there are SWAPO and ANC bases located in this area which are using Angola as home base for their terrorist attacks against the people of South-West Africa and South Africa. Thus, the fact is that South African security forces, because of costly experiences in the past, were forced to gather information about these bases as a preventative measure. Unfortunately, the mission ended in disaster.

In the ensuing international uproar, the MPLA government, which cannot wash its hands of the transgressions perpetuated across its frontiers against others, sees an opportunity to gain a significant propaganda advantage. By showing the world the South African casualties in their coffins, the Angolan government apparently thinks that the world will forget the blind eye that Luanda is turning to the atrocities being planned and executed from its territory by SWAPO and the ANC against Windhoek and Pretoria.

Realistic government leaders involved in this part of the world will hopefully know what Angola's true motives are.

It is the Angolan government that refuses to sign a nonaggression treaty with South Africa. And it is this government that still refuses to send the Cubans, the Kremlin's mercenaries, back to Castro. This in spite of years of international pressure, especially by America, which apparently is not able to bring its influence as a world power to bear against an island such as Cuba.

The most recent events again demonstrate that Angola is playing a seriously destabilizing role in Southern Africa, no matter what propaganda it employs towards South Africa. If it is planning in any sense to take more constructive action on behalf of the subcontinent, it could make a modest start by handing over the bodies of the South Africans, thus sparing the next of kin any unnecessary further sorrow. And by following this up with helping to expunge violence from this part of the world.

12271

CSO: 3401/215

SOUTH AFRICA

UNREST IN APRIL MORE EXTENSIVE THAN IN PREVIOUS MONTH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 16

[Editorial: "The Price of Unrest"]

[Text] The full extent of damage to human life and property from the rioting through the end of April of this year is shockingly high. This is apparent from figures provided by Mr Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order, at Cradock.

In April of this year alone, 1,549 cases of unrest were reported to the Police. This is 30 percent more than in the previous month.

In the nine months ending with the end of April, 381 people died in the rioting. In the same period, 1,497 people were wounded or injured. Six policemen died in the rioting and 215 were injured. The damage to buildings amounts to 31 million rands, and that to vehicles to 12 million rands.

For any country wishing to improve the position of all its people amidst difficult economic circumstances, such a situation is untenable.

This again underlines how important it is that the perpetuation of violence be ended as quickly as possible. Only in a climate and environment of calm and order can efforts at social, economic and political uplifting have any hope of succeeding.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary that leaders within the black communities step forward and exercise leadership. There is understanding for the shortcomings and lackings in the present system. And also for the intimidation and blackmail that have become part of daily life for those blacks who want to improve the situation of their own people, but who are accused of being traitors. But South Africa's problems cannot be solved violently. This is why black leaders must within their own communities mobilize behind them those who renounce violence and support negotiation, so that the arsonists and stone throwers can be stopped. Otherwise, the malicious cycle of unrest, devastation and decline will only continue.

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON SELECTION, TRAINING OF RECONNAISSANCE COMMANDOS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 May 85 p 2

[Article: "Recces Hardened and Dedicated"]

[Text] Who the South African soldiers were who were involved in a battle this week with an Angolan patrol deep in Angola, how many of them there were and how they got there remains a secret.

It can be assumed that they are members of the Defense Force's Reconnaissance Commando, better known as the Recces--hardened and dedicated soldiers who can survive in the most difficult of circumstances and who are thoroughly trained in unconventional warfare.

Precious little is known about the Recces, primarily because of the sensitive nature of their activities. They are subject to an extremely strict selection process and undergo rigid training, during which most candidates drop out. They can be deployed in war or peacetime for the reconnaissance of enemy areas and for tracking and destroying strategic targets. They are equally at home on land, in the air or on water.

Extremely Fit

In a recently published book, "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Krygsmag" [The South African Military Forces] by Helmoed-Romer Heitman, the veil over the Reconnaissance Commando is lifted slightly. A recruitment article about them also appears in the latest issue of PARATUS, the Defense Force magazine.

Although they have to be extremely fit and have a special amount of endurance, leadership and intelligence play a large role. Strong character and prudence are additional requisites.

Volunteers are examined physically, medically and psychologically within the first two weeks of their compulsory service. Of the 700 applications received on the average each year, only approximately 45 make the grade.

All candidates are initially subject to an extremely rigorous physical training test. Those who pass and are selected on a psychological basis undergo two weeks of demanding physical training--eight hours a day--to prepare them for the severity of the actual testing program.

Lectures on applicable subjects are held for the same purpose. Normally approximately 20 percent of the applicants drop out here.

Afterwards there follows a week-long water orientation program in Zululand, during which the candidates' abilities in water and their aptitude with boats is tested.

Rations are gradually reduced over the course of the week. Candidates are judged according to adaptability, swimming and other aptitudes in the water, the ability to work under difficult circumstances and under pressure, resistance to cold, claustrophobia, coordination and fitness. At this point, another 20 percent drop out.

The remaining candidates are then brought to the operational area for the final phase of the training process.

12271

CSO: 3401/216

SOUTH AFRICA

REFUSAL TO TALK WITH ANC SEEN HAVING PARALLELS ABROAD

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Violence and Negotiation"]

[Text] Having a lawful government reconcile itself with a terrorist organization that wants to do away with it through violence is an almost superhuman task. South Africans who often hear appeals from abroad for a dialogue between the government and the ANC, who will not renounce violence, have some experience with this.

It is at any rate interesting to see what the attitude is of other Western governments when confronted with such a situation. Recently Sinn Fein, the political front of the "provisional" Irish Republican Army, made significant gains in municipal elections in Northern Ireland. However, the British government's reaction was telling: until Sinn Fein renounces all violence, the government will not talk to them.

A second example was the recent discussion in the Middle East concerning which Palestinians would be acceptable to Israel and America as members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate peace. America would go so far as to accept people who have never been members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and thus have never supported violence, but Israel even refused point-blank to negotiate with any Palestinians.

To this list can be added, say, West Germany, France and Italy, who have mercilessly pursued the various terrorist organizations within their borders and also do not wish to conduct negotiations.

Which is not to say that talks should never take place. President Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador has already had a couple of talks with the Marxist terrorists which have, however, yielded no results thus far.

However, in all these cases, the governments are thoroughly aware of the fact that solutions in the political and socio-economic realm must be found. Refusal to negotiate with terrorists is all well and good, but then it must be supplemented with a purposeful strategy for taking the wind out of the terrorists' sails.

11 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID THREATENED WITH 'ELIMINATION'

MB150511 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 16 June (as published) 85 p 3

[Article by Mudhini Maivha]

[Text] Several opponents of apartheid, many of them members of the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organization and the trade union movement, have been threatened with "elimination" between Wednesday and Sunday, the ninth anniversary of the 16 June uprisings.

Heading the list is Johannesburg's Anglican Bishop, Nobel winner Desmond Tutu.

Others are Reverend Lebamang Sebidi, who is on a committee of clerics trying to restore peace between clashing political organizations, UDF publicity secretary Terror Lekota, who is charged with high treason; National Forum convenor Saths Cooper; Urban Foundation official Deborah Mabiletsa; Cusa general secretary Piroshaw Camay; Fedsaw executive member Amandi Kwadi; AZAPO Transvaal vice president George Wauchope; AZAPO member Kehla Methembu; UDF Transvaal vice president Rev Frank Chikane; AZAPO deputy president Rev Joe Seoka; CITY PRESS associate editor Percy Goboza; CITY PRESS chief sub-editor David Niddrie; and Funda Centre director Stan Khan.

There is no apparent motive behind the alleged death threats and little evidence to indicate which elements were responsible because investigations on the matter were not yet complete, according to some of those whose lives have been threatened.

At a press conference at Khotso House this week they said a gang of 30 black men had been paid large sums of money to accomplish the "mission".

Replying to questions, Mr Goboza said: "When people go crazy it is difficult to identify the motive. Who would like to kill a nice person like me?"

The men said they had not reported the matter to the police, but had taken protection measures of their own. Mr Chikane said they were depending on "peace-loving South Africans to help us". They had also organized patrols near and around the houses of the listed men.

Mr Chikane said the information they had gathered revealed that:

- There is a group of whites who have employed 30 blacks to kill the group on the list.
- The squad is rehearsing regularly for the mission.
- Despite the above-mentioned list, there were other whites in Johannesburg who were also on a hit list.
- The listed men and women would be shot on sight or disappear at the rate of four a night until 16 June.

CSO: 3400/488

11 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CP, FAR-RIGHTIST GROUPS PROBED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 16

[Editorial: "Allies"]

[Text] Since the Conservative Party [CP] was hatched in Tortoise Hall [in Parliament], its narrow-minded ideology has enticed more and more strange allies and has brought forth new freaks.

This is also true for the latest newcomer to the far-rightist stage, the secret organization Toekomsgesprek [Future Conversation]. No matter how much the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, may anxiously try to distance himself from this group, it is after all the sort of phenomenon that his ideology produces and promotes, just as in the case of the extremist Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB], for example, which seeks protection and thrives under the wing of the CP.

The secret organization does, after all, want to "promptly and rapidly" relay to "conservative members of parliament" the fruit of its thought--thus, ideas such as that of an Afrikaner state. Why were these members of parliament selected? Surely only because such thinking depends on receptive minds.

It is also the CP to which the organization wanted to lend support in the Harrismith by-election, in the same way that the AWB's men with their trousers and three-legged swastikas lends support to the CP in elections. Where does the CP want to lead the country with such support?

The idea of an Afrikaner state, to which the new secret organization adheres, is thus particularly relevant.

It must be kept in mind that the CP's thought concerning the homelands follows a clearly retrogressive pattern.

The schismatic departure of Dr Treurnicht and his kind from the NP [National Party] took place without a recognizable colored policy; the idea of colored homelands was stolen from the once hated HNP [Reconstituted National Party]. In practice, this yielded formidable problems, so much so that it was later concluded that coloreds should simply float back and forth between fragmented political units. The result was that the feeling has grown within CP ranks that a white homeland is possibly more feasible.

The newest idea is not yet official CP policy, but there is already talk of an Afrikaner state in far-rightist ideological circles. This is actually a logical fulfillment of the retrogressive disentwining process that the CP has set in motion. It is not inconceivable that the party will eventually come to stress this.

The CP will again and again be reprimanded by the voters for such escapist thinking, and for the political freaks that are clinging to it.

12271

CSO: 3401/216

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF NEW SECRET RIGHTIST ORGANIZATION REVEALED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 pp 1,2

[Article: "Rightists' Secret Organization"]

[Text] The existence of a new secret organization called Toekomsgesprek [Future Conversation], with close ties to Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and other ultra-rightist groups, has come to light through documents that have come into the hands of DIE BURGER.

Included in the documents is the revelation that the secret organization earlier this year organized, with the help of the Afrikaner People's Sentinel [AV], another underground attempt to infiltrate the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies (FAK), apparently aiming to take it over.

These revelations are particularly timely since the AV only yesterday issued an official statement in which it strongly denied that it is a front organization for a secret rightist movement. The leader of the AV, Professor Carel Boshoff, rejects such allegations as "ridiculous and unfounded." (See story on page three.)

According to one of the documents, Circular Number Six from February 1985, the secret strategy concerning the FAK was expounded upon in a speech given by Toekomsgesprek's chairman---according to DIE BURGER's information he is Mr Kallie van der Merwe, an engineer in the East Rand---at a Gesprek Executive Council meeting.

The Gesprek Executive Council serves as the main governing body, or high command, of the secret organization, which is divided into branches, or cells, called Gesprek Groups.

Rumors about just such a secret rightist movement have been making the rounds for some time. Previously it was conjectured that it would be called the Volksbond [People's League]. The new developments and the new name, Toekomsgesprek, are now for the first time being made known.

Popular Domain

The document makes it clear that haste is called for--"everyone's time is very limited"--in Toekomsgesprek's efforts to put "the conservative Afrikaner stamp on the broadest levels possible."

It is emphasized that "many of our members are active in many other parts of the popular domain, for example in the domain of political parties, SABRA [South African Bureau of Race Affairs], the FAK, the AV, etc."

The "prompt and rapid relay of the results of our thought efforts to conservative members of parliament" is indicated as being "extremely necessary."

Concerning the FAK, whose annual congress is being held in Bloemfontein in July of this year, an "urgent appeal" has been made to Gesprek Groups to see to it that the various AV branches are affiliated with the FAK's local cultural councils.

"Gesprek associates must also see to it that the various church councils on which they have seats and which are contributing members of the FAK send delegates to the FAK congress. We must exert influence so that as many conservatives as possible are deputized."

Stunt

The document warns that there "will certainly be attempts from leftist ranks" to oust Professor Carel Boshoff and Professor J. C. Lombard (better known as Professor Calvin Lombard of Bloemfontein, who according to the document is to act as "contact person" at the congress).

In Circular Number Seven from March 1985, reference is again made to the FAK. This document was written after the FAK rejected the AV's petition for affiliation on 21 February, in part because the AV is closely linked to the premises of far-rightist political parties, has divided the Afrikaner cultural body in two and at its founding meeting gave rise to a "caricature image" of Afrikaners. An earlier rightist takeover attempt failed last July in East London.

The circular points out that after the decision on the AV, Professor Carel Boshoff resigned from the FAK's executive committee, and suggests a publicity stunt with an eye to the July FAK congress.

"The question immediately arose concerning what conservatives should do now. After long and thorough discussion, the Gesprek Executive Council decided to recommend to all conservative members of the FAK that they resign during the upcoming congress, for the sake of the greatest possible amount of publicity for the conservative cause. It was also the opinion of the Gesprek Executive Council that the congress should first deal with the issue and that a clear voice should be heard from the conservative side," according to Circular Number Seven.

11 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOF DENIES TIE WITH SECRET ORGANIZATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 85 pp 1,2

[Text] The revelations by DIE BURGER concerning a new secret rightist organization occasioned a great commotion yesterday in far-rightist leadership.

Leaders of far-rightist parties and movements vehemently denied that they were members of the organization called Toekomsgesprek [Future Dialog (TG)], while expressing their doubts about the desirability of such an organization.

Among other facts gleaned from documents that have come into the possession of DIE BURGER, it has come to light that TG organized an underground attempt earlier this year to infiltrate and take over the Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations (FAK) with the help of the Afrikaner People's Guard (AV).

'Conversations'

Prof Carel Boshoff, president of the AV, said yesterday in a telephone interview from Pretoria, "The AV has no connection whatever" with TG. He denied in the strongest terms his membership in the secret organization and expressed his doubts about the desirability of such an organization.

Prof Boshoff said that "There was talk of conversations" about establishing an underground organization, "but I had nothing to do with it. I have said from the very beginning that the AV currently does not want to have dealings with any other organization.

"Therefore I have most certainly been left out of any further planning--if such an organization actually exists. Any present-day secret organization has no hope of doing its business secretly. The same protection it offers its members it also gives to infiltrators.

Distrust

"There was no official dialog between the AV and other organizations with such an intent. It is quite possible that people have done something individually."

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP [Herstigte National Party] said that the HNP has no official knowledge of TG. The HNP viewpoint is that a secret organization serves no useful purpose, because it can do anything it wants to do in the open.

A secret organization creates a distinction between members of the same party, and it is then difficult to lay the ghost of mutual distrust. He knows of no prominent HNP members who have become involved with TG, he said.

Our political editorial staff reports that KP [Conservative Party] leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, reacted by stating that the right of Afrikaners to establish an organization such as TG must be recognized, but that the KP has no contact with the organization.

"I am not a member of TG, but the right of Afrikaners to found an organization must be recognized. The Afrikaner Broederbond and the Ruiterswag do not have a monopoly on Afrikaner sentiment."

Asked about his commentary on an appeal made in TG Circular No. 6 (February), in which members of the organization are urged to come to the aid of the KP in the by-election in Harrismith, Dr Treurnicht replied: "It is certainly their perfectly good right to do this, but it is done without my knowledge."

Prof J.C. (Calvin) Lombard, a professor of scripture at the Free State University, who according to a document dating from July at the FAK congress in Bloemfontein would act as "contact person" for TG, yesterday refused to say whether he is even a member of the new secret organization.

"You must not ask me such questions now. You must not pin me down here in my office. I am not going to give you anything newsworthy," he said in a telephone interview from Bloemfontein.

"I am not going to answer any questions over the telephone, it is beneath my dignity."

8117

CSO: 3401/213

11 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOFF DENIAL OF RIGHTIST SECRET ORGANIZATION RIDICULED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 85 p 13

[Article by Vryburger: "Commotion over Secret Far-Rightists"]

[Text] Poor Prof Carel Boshoff! Things simply refuse to run smoothly for him!

He must now make a stand as AV [Afrikaner People's Guard] leader and worry about denying AV connections with the new secret right organization, just when the news about Toekomsgesprek [Future Dialog (TG)] is bursting from the front pages of the newspapers.

Just as Dr Malan always felt, timing is important in politics. Professor Boshoff's timing is lamentable!

The craziest thing of all is that the professor says that it is "ridiculous" to believe that the AV is a front organization for a secret rightist movement.

You wonder whether Dr Andries Treurnicht secretly thinks that Prof Boshoff is surely trying to make a little Bols joke.

Amazing how the far-rightists react to the new movement now that the secret little bomb has burst!

Mr Jaap Marais wants to know nothing about a secret movement. Even Prof Boshoff wants to steer clear of it--because it is easy to start a secret movement but just as easy to infiltrate it.

The professor will certainly be able to converse expertly about infiltration efforts. Although it is perhaps only about how to get the better of "leftists in the FAK." (Just imagine!)

Be that as it may, the revelations are apparently a source of great embarrassment for the far-rightist brotherhood.

And little items like an Afrikaner nation will prolong the disturbance among them a good while longer.

Covered-Wagon Cult

Strange but true, the underground ultra-rightists are now going to choose, of all names, "Future Dialog" for their organization.

They thus represent the very assemblage of far-rightist groups that have only one thing in common: they move unswervingly backwards.

The "talk partners," who so obdurately deny that they are a "covered-wagon cult," are thus precisely the drivers on the wagon seat who fire backwards with their muzzle-loaders, back into the past.

Back to Strijdom, back to Oom Paul, yes even back to Jan van Riebeeck (where the KP MP, Mr Daan van der Merwe, would evidently land this week.)

And then they want to "untangle" the future!

State Secret

While we are on the subject of secret organizations, who all are members of the Broederbond is presumed to be a secret (although the name of its president is no longer the best kept secret in South Africa, as it was years ago.)

But Vryburger, can you reliably let us in on who is not a Broeder?

Johan..., beg pardon, Wynand Claassen!

Black Soul

Since Mr Jimmy Kruger restricted the activities of former newspaperman Donald Woods, it is frequently implied that it was a bit of a mistake.

Woods, a hanger-on of Steve Biko, acquired from this association a status that he does not deserve. Since then he has been playing an active role in the propaganda war against South Africa.

What Vryburger remembers from an American TV program in which the black announcer introduced Woods more or less as follows:

"This evening we have with us our brother Woods from South Africa, but don't worry: his skin may be white, but his soul is black."

Silver Lining

Recently Woods was appointed special consultant on South Africa by the Commonwealth Secretariate in London. And there, it seems, every dark cloud still has its silver lining.

For the ANC was not only strongly against the appointment, but this banned organization is also highly unsatisfied with a little book of South African propaganda by Woods, despite the fact that it was accepted by a Commonwealth conference held in London, as a tool against "apartheid propaganda."

Woods must surely wonder when his soul is going to be black enough!

Bird of Ill Omen

One more political bird of ill omen, so it appears, is Mr David Lange, the prime minister of New Zealand.

Readers will still remember how his wings were unceremoniously clipped on his recent African safari. And by his own press people at that.

Then the New Zealand rugby champions took the wind out of his sails by sticking to their guns concerning the proposed All Black Tour in South Africa.

He saw no chance to prevent the tour himself. In any case his hands were tied, complained Mr Lange, and he hastened straight to South Africa's worst enemies in the UN for help.

This they had to give, not by taking measures against South Africa, but against his own country's team! They had to refuse passage to the All Blacks and cancel the tour.

It must have left a bitter taste in the mouths of New Zealanders to learn that their government leader was asking other countries to discriminate against his own nation's rugby team.

Another Safari?

This is only the beginning of Mr Lange's political aches and pains, it now appears. From another direction he is being battered by contrary winds.

The Maoris are fed up with Mr Lange's brand of democracy--just as the Australian aborigines are anything but happy over their equally anti-South Africa Mr Bob Hawke's policies concerning them.

The Maoris reject Lange's one man-one vote policy in the single-chamber parliament, for the white majority is 10-1.

Among other things the Maoris are requesting the reinstallation of the "one people-one vote" system, which obtained in the days of Queen Victoria. They also want to exchange the single-chamber parliament for a senate in which both Maoris and non-Maoris have equal representation, and for legislative purposes to create two separate chambers.

Perhaps Mr Lange feels like a second safari.

Endangered Species

At a New York conference organized by the NAACP, such a gloomy picture was painted of the economic opportunities for young Blacks, that even the agenda spoke of "Young black males--an endangered species."

Last weekend, during the worldwide radio program of the BBC on which he appeared, Minister Pik Botha said that he finds it strange that American legislators think they are punishing white South Africa by depriving that nation's Blacks of job opportunities and an economic future.

But is that so strange? If American liberals do not care that their own young Blacks are, as it were, an endangered species, why should they care about Blacks in South Africa--young or old?

8117

CSO: 3401/213

SOUTH AFRICA

KRYGKOR OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SHIFT IN INDUSTRIAL FOCUS

Pretoria SALVO in Afrikaans Mar 85 pp 7-8

[Article: "A Glimpse Into the Future..."]

[Text] Dr Hannes Steyn, general manager of marketing at Krygkor, has in the past, as general manager at Kentron, often engaged in exercises designed to plot a future scenario for that affiliate's strategic planning purposes.

This year he was asked by his former colleagues to again contribute to such a project.

Many of the circumstances included in this view of the future are also applicable to Krygkor. Dr Steyn describes Krygkor in the year 2000--and the challenges that he will be facing....

South Africa today is standing at an economic crossroads which will demand superhuman sacrifices and totally new approaches.

Krygkor, as the trend-setter for industry in the Republic, must accept the responsibility for taking the lead in a new industrial revolution, according to Dr Steyn.

"We are talking about drastic changes in the present industrial model--an intensified industrialization. It is in fact good to talk about it as a second industrial revolution.

"South Africa has just passed through a phase in which we had to tackle in an upright manner constitutional changes and reforms. Now, in exactly the same way that we stood before a political crossroads, we now stand before an economic crossroads.

"This crossroads basically has to do with a shift in accent throughout the entire economy; we will have to move away from gold and minerals as a basis for our economic strength towards an industrial basis.

"Because of the fact that Krygkor is the country's industrial leader in technological guidance, it must purposefully make plans to bring about this situation and purposefully provide guidance for it.

"The first and most important step is that people become aware of the fact that this is a problem for us, and that a revolution such as this must be brought about.

"The second step concerns a cultural reform within Krygkor, affecting the value systems of people in the work place, or their work ethic.

"The most important point here is that we must be dissatisfied with poor performance, because ultimately it is productivity that is at stake. The essential thing is that we will have to effect a dramatic upswing in this country's productivity. And an improvement in productivity begins with that sense of discontent that people feel with poor performance and mediocrity.

"If we look at other countries in the world, such as Japan, China, Hong Kong and South Korea, it is industrial revival that has resulted in economic growth. In the United States of America, it is interesting that its industrial revival is being led by the defense industry.

"One of South Africa's greatest problems is that there is a great shortage of technical leaders--I call them technocrats. Unfortunately, we have a cultural heritage such that we have at our disposal today excellent technical manpower, which is however tied up in all sorts of non-productive activities.

"It is my firm belief that Defense Force needs are going to play an ever smaller role within the framework of Krygkor, because of the fact that:

"Our national priorities have changed--in other words, expansion capital will be less available and will be tied up in bigger programs; and

"In order to preserve those industries now in operation, we will need clients in addition to the Defense Force.

"But even the industries that we have now are not productive enough to bring about this industrial revolution that we need. The demands of our own Defense Force are enough to provide the orders that we need in a true economic sense.

"The point is that we at Krygkor must teach ourselves to think and act more independently, and to assume a more marketing-oriented approach, specifically, that the Defense Force is one of our clients.

"The Defense Force is our most important client, but it is not our only client. I think that some of our colleagues in the Defense Force will not care much for this independent Krygkor with its marketing approach, but if they take a good look at economic realities, namely that with more clients Krygkor can provide better services without being an economic burden on the defense budget, then they will see the wisdom of this attitude.

"This is an idea that must be developed through a concentrated information campaign--it is a very subtle point, and one could say that it will make no difference to business, but will be very effective in the long run.

"The key to industrial revival lies in the fact that we must fill up our order books. And in order to do this we must market.

"What happened after the 1977 military embargo and the fact that we clenched our teeth and advanced all the way to strategic independence is an example of the sort of accomplishment that I am now proposing.

"This will demand precisely the same determination and persistence. Coincidentally, we are again facing in 1985 just such a turning point: the UN embargo on our products abroad.

"But there is a vicious cycle that must be broken. The beginning of the process is that we must have full order books; in order to get orders we must have good products and prices; in order to have good products and prices we need a cultural reform towards higher productivity.

"And where do we begin filling up our order books? The number one priority is marketing.

"Should we succeed in bringing about these cultural reforms towards higher productivity within the next couple of years, in being dissatisfied with poor quality, in living up to professionalism and in truly motivating people to simply do their best--and if we succeed in, say, doubling our orders, then we can just imagine what sort of economic effect this will have.

"We will definitely not be able to bring this about overnight, we will not even be able to manage it within a year...

"... but if we plan to do this in the coming decade, then we can be assured of success."

12271

CSO: 3401/148

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS DIVIDED ETHNICALLY, POLITICALLY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Black Coexistence"]

[Text] There are apparently still too many people who reduce the government's policy of coexistence--as opposed to the policy of confrontation--to a simple endeavor for a future of peaceful acceptance between whites, blacks, coloreds and Indians as groups.

Such a view is based on the false presumption that these four groups exist as homogenous units, and that their leaders merely need to sit down together to work out solutions for the country.

Nothing could be further from the truth. One example of this is the lingering disunity and perpetuation of violence among blacks. Right after two of the contending factions, the United Democratic Front and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] reached a sort of peace last week, they seized one another by the throat again.

What makes the black situation so much more complicated is the fact that these are not merely ethnic clashes. Such clashes do indeed exist, but there is in addition a struggle between political interest groups that are often strung together across ethnic boundaries.

This is one of the greatest challenges facing the National [Party] government: namely, to evolve a system in which groups will learn to accept their differences, but in spite of these differences will recognize each other's right to exist.

The National Party has the potential to overcome this issue. Still, it could use the practical support of a wide spectrum of South Africans of all colors in order to realize it. Renewed attention should be paid to the state president's call earlier this year for a positive team effort in the interest of all of South Africa.

12271
CSO: 3401/215

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW LAW ON BLACK RESIDENTIAL RIGHTS INTRODUCED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 May 85 p 11

[Article: "New Legislation: Residence for Blacks Now Easier"]

[Text] As a result of legislation published yesterday in Cape Town, blacks who have obtained the right to be in prescribed (so-called white) areas no longer forfeit that right merely because they have left that area or because that area has become part of a national or independent black state.

Under the Modifying Bill on Legislation on Cooperation and Development, these rights--which are acquired under Article 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act--will be transferable to another area, and it will also be easier for blacks to obtain these rights.

The bill also includes stipulations according to which persons other than blacks will no longer need permits to enter black residential areas or homes. Article 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act stipulates that a black person gains the right to be in a prescribed area for longer than 72 hours if he has lived continuously since birth in a particular prescribed area, if he has worked in that prescribed area for one employer for at least 10 years, or if he has legally lived in one area continuously for 15 years before ceasing to live in that area, and has not worked outside the area.

Areas

The bill provides for residential rights in the future for a black person if he has lived in any prescribed area or areas continuously since birth, if he has worked in any prescribed area or areas for one employer for 10 years, or if he has lived and worked in prescribed areas continuously for 15 years.

No black person will forfeit the right to remain or to work or to seek work in prescribed areas because he has moved from that area or because that area or any part of it has become part of a national or independent black state.

Undesirable

Concerning entry into black residential areas and homes, the memorandum to the bill states that stipulations concerning permits have been difficult to apply in practice. There is continual interaction between whites and blacks in black residential areas in certain domains, including sports, local government, social and cultural activities and recreation. Obtaining permits for this is an anachronism.

The restrictions are consequently being lifted, but certain police officials with the rank of lieutenant or higher, or any policeman authorized by officials at this rank, will be able to prohibit the entry of persons whose presence is viewed as undesirable into a black residential area or home, or to order such persons to leave.

12271

CSO: 3401/215

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI'S CRITICISM UNANSWERED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 12

[Excerpt]

DURBAN. — Senior police officers in the Republic declined to comment yesterday on strong criticisms levelled at the SAP by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu nation, in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week.

In his speech in the Assembly as Minister of Justice, Chief Buthelezi said that it was to be regretted the way the SAP were handling present riot and unrest situations.

One would have thought that after the un-

rest between 1976 and 1978, the SAP would have learned how to control riots, without killing and maiming people.

He did not want to pre-judge the Langa incident in the Eastern Cape in March, but this illustrated his point. From all reports it seemed to represent the kind of blundering which South Africa simply could not afford.

With the world's spotlight on the country it appeared that police action at Langa had, by all accounts, been ham-handed, at times brutal, and irresponsible.

Chief Buthelezi said the time had come when the authorities in KwaZulu had to look very seriously at the need to give the region police force training so obviously lacking in the SAP.

Virtually every week programmes were reported on the TV and radio of police acting in riot situations in Western countries.

He said that it would be wise of the South African authorities to go to Britain to learn how the police behaved during the mine strikes and riot behaviour.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTERS REFUSE TO MARRY COUPLES OF DIFFERENT RACES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 May 85 p 3

[Text] Numbers of clergymen from all three of the Afrikaner sister churches will refuse to solemnize mixed marriages, even after the coming repeal of the law forbidding them.

Conservative ministers showed a consistently sharp and negative reaction when they were approached by DIE AFRIKANER on this subject last week. From conversations it seems that in particular, ministers from the Reformed Church [Hervormde Kerk (HK)] are intensely opposed to performing mixed marriages. They told DIE AFRIKANER that a church canon, Article 3, will be violated by the performance of a mixed marriage in that church. Ministers from the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church, for their part, referred to a decision of the most recent general synod, according to which mixed marriages are undesirable.

The chairman of the commission for doctrinal and current affairs of the East Transvaal Synod of the NG Church, and minister of the Doornkloof congregation, ABD Andrew Gerber, says that he will definitely refuse to solemnize a mixed marriage. "Under no circumstances will I perform a marriage for a mixed couple--and in this I stand by the official position of the NG Church," he says.

ABD Gerber says that he will not solemnize such a marriage because he would thereby do harm to the children that would be born of such a marriage.

ABD Fanie Naude, minister of an HK congregation in Rustenburg, says that neither will he join a mixed couple in marriage. It is against his conception of what the Afrikaner people are. He does not believe that it is right to mix the blood of Whites. "We are Whites, and because this is a gift from the Lord we must keep it thus. Mixed marriages will result in great problems in our national life, church life and social life.

"Mixed marriages will lead to chaos in the church," says ABD Naude.

A professor at the faculty of theology of the HK Church at the University of Pretoria, Prof A.D. Pont, says that he believes that no more than three or four ministers of that church will agree to perform mixed marriages.

Prof Pont points out the fact that Article 3 of the HK canon clearly states that the church will have no integration in its midst. Thus ministers of the

HK Church are not expected to perform mixed marriages. A minister who does so violates an important canon.

Prof Pont says that a minister, unlike a landdrost [in South Africa, a local official who acts as chief magistrate], can refuse to perform a marriage. He believes that 99 percent of the ministers of the HK Church will follow that path.

He will assuredly solemnize no mixed marriages, says Dr Corneels van Heerden, minister of the NG congregation in Rietfontein-Noord in Pretoria. He takes this viewpoint on the strength of the fact that the church has come out against mixed marriages, and the Afrikaner people are opposed to them. "By performing a marriage for a mixed couple, a minister is hurling such people into the abyss. You create problems for the people involved and for society in general. I am not ready to aid in the disruption of a community.

"All the reasons that existed at the time when the law was promulgated are still valid," explains Dr van Heerden.

ABD Jan Coetzee, minister of the Reformed Church [Gereformeerde Kerk (GK)] of Meintjieskop in Pretoria, says that he has no intentions ever to perform a mixed marriage. He is opposed to it in principle. "People who get married must also think of their children," he says.

8117

CSO: 3401/218

SOUTH AFRICA

KHAYELITSHA RAIL SERVICE FOR BLACKS TO OPEN BY END OF 1987

Cape Town DIE WURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 3

[Article: "Possibly Open at End of 1987: Khayelitsha Line Will Cost 62 Million Rands"]

[Text] The planned new railway line to transport blacks from Khayelitsha to Cape Town will cost an estimated 62 million rands and is expected to be open for limited service by the end of 1987.

According to a report on the railway line drawn up by the Council of South African Transport Services, it is possible to lay an electric double railway line between Philippi, on the Bonteheuwel-Kapteinsklop trajectory, and Khayelitsha.

It is expected that the operational expenses of the railway line will be insufficient to cover costs and that the line will in the foreseeable future operate at a loss that could amount to approximately 20 million rands in the first year.

Based on purely economic considerations, the Council cannot recommend construction of the railway line. Should Parliament nevertheless decide that the railway line should be laid, Transport Services will have to be compensated on a yearly basis for the losses from state revenue funds. There is already negotiation under way with the Department of Finances on the financing of the railway line.

Ultimately, some 220,000 to 250,000 people in family units and some 30,000 single contract workers will be housed in Khayelitsha. According to a transportation study, more than 16,000 passengers will use the train service in 1990 during morning rush hour. Limited service--10,000 passengers each way during each rush hour--is expected to be implemented by the end of December 1987.

12271
CSO: 3401/216

SOUTH AFRICA .

BLACK GROUPS OUTLINE CONDITIONS FOR INVESTMENTS

MB250641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0553 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, 25 June, SAPA--Eight black organizations have accepted a strategy for investments by foreign organizations in South Africa, but at the same time they stipulated some conditions for black support of foreign investments, SABC radio news reports.

The president of the African Chamber of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsunenyane, said at a news conference in Soshanguve near Pretoria that the eight organizations had met in Johannesburg at the weekend to discuss all aspects of the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

The first provision accepted by the delegates was that the investments should, in all cases, be to the advantage of all population groups in the country. They should particularly be designed at development projects for blacks.

Secondly, all forms of racism should be eradicated from the South African economy. Blacks should be allowed to become directors and shareholders.

Another condition was that blacks wanted to develop a comprehensive code of conduct for local companies.

Fourthly, the conference unanimously decided that foreign currency should be channelled into the African Bank so that development of black communities could be accelerated.

CSO: 3400/480

SOUTH AFRICA

CILLIE REJECTS POLITICS WITHIN CULTURAL BODIES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 85 p 2

[Article: "AV 'Must Drop Its Politics'"]

[Text] Johannesburg--There is only one way to restore Afrikaner cultural unity: the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies], the Afrikaans National Cultural Council and the Afrikaner People's Sentinel [AV] must sit down together and talk. Professor Gawie Cillie, chairman of the executive committee of the FAK, said yesterday on the campus of Pretoria University that he is prepared to submit such a proposal to the executive committee of the FAK.

"We all love our language and culture and are all striving for the survival of our people; however, we will then have to agree from the outset to leave party politics to those to whom it is their domain and work, namely, politicians and their parties."

Divide

Professor Cillie said that it remains incomprehensible to him that the AV is still professing to be an open organization, while according to its own constitution it is linked to the far-rightist thinking concerning a white homeland.

"As long as the AV clings to this issue, it will continue to divide Afrikaners in the cultural realm. If an Afrikaner cultural organization were to come into being that was linked to a contentious principle that constituted part of the policy of the National Party, I would object to it just as strongly, and it would be just as unacceptable in my eyes."

Fight

Professor Cillie said that he does not begrudge anyone their own political preferences, but that he will use all powers available to him to resist the use of Afrikaner culture by him, the executive committee or FAK members to fight partisan struggles or promote partisan designs.

He wants to entreat people who do this to leave the cultural heritage in peace and pursue their political struggle on a partisan stage within a political party of their choice.

Concerning the AV's so-called plan for Afrikaner unity, Professor Cillie said that this implies the ominous threat that if there is no unanimity about questions of survival, they will "have to consciously decide whether other organizations, such as the FAK, the Voortrekkers or even the [Dutch Reformed] Church, are going to be included."

Split

In this way, if the AV cannot satisfy its partisan aspirations, it will not hesitate to cause a split within the Voortrekkers or even within the Church.

He called this an overall blueprint for a split within the whole of the Afrikaner people.

Concerning the way in which the AV through its actions is hurting the image of Afrikaner culture, Professor Cillie said that as an ordinary Afrikaner who loves his culture, he wishes to caution it [the AV] to be careful about how it presents the Afrikaner and his culture to itself and to the world.

12271

CSO: 3401/214

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FAK RESISTS MINORITIES--A new constitution for the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies (FAK)--which "will make [it] impossible for a well organized minority to take over the FAK's executive committee"--will be submitted for approval in June at the FAK's annual congress in Bloemfontein. This most recent step by the FAK to counter the attempt by ultra-rightist groups in particular to privateer this umbrella Afrikaner cultural body was announced yesterday by Professor Gawie Cillie, chairman of the FAK, amidst revelations concerning such attempts. Professor Cillie will submit the modified constitution to the congress himself. Earlier this year, a new secret organization, Toekomsgesprek [Future Conversation] organized, with the help of the Afrikaner People's Sentinel, another attempt to infiltrate and take over the FAK. This came to light from "highly confidential" documents that came into the hands of DIE BURGER. Professor Cillie yesterday expressed his deep concern about and aversion to these attempts. "We must guard against the FAK becoming a factional instrument in the hands of any group or party. It would be a catastrophe and would mean the end of the FAK if we did not try to counter it. I find it pitiful to think that the FAK's executive committee has become a political football. The FAK wants stability for the Afrikaner culture. We must separate ourselves at this point from the political parties concerned. Our people are already so divided." Professor Cillie also expressed his serious concern about Toekomsgesprek's intention to make use of church councils for its purposes. But he "thinks that the church councils are man enough to take a stand." [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 2] 12271

AFRIKAANS CEREMONY DISPUTE--A bitter argument broke out yesterday evening in the House of Assembly concerning the invitation extended to colored and Indian members of parliament to attend next week's commemoration in Paarl of the 60th anniversary of the recognition of Afrikaans as official language. An NP [National Party] member of parliament, Mr Kobus Meiring of Paarl, labeled as shocking the objections made by a retired minister from the Strand, Dr P. J. Loots, while members of the Conservative Party were challenged to say whether they would attend the ceremonies. One member of parliament, Mr Daan van der Merwe, said amidst a barrage of interjections that he is reluctant to attend any affairs where the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, is the speaker, because he is the greatest divisive factor in the country, and is someone who is promoting the downfall of the Afrikaner. Mr Van der Merwe announced that he will not attend the ceremony if Mr Meiring is present. Another CP member of parliament, Mr Jan van Zyl, said that he will not be present due to other obligations.

The argument was unleashed by statements by Dr Loots to the effect that it is a scandal that all three houses were invited to the affair. "White Afrikaners alone built Afrikaans, and for that reason no other race ought to be permitted at the affair. Afrikaans is as white as the monument honoring the language," Dr Loots said. Mr Meiring wanted to know if the CP agreed with Dr Loots' view. Will they be there, or are they going to boycott the affair? Mr Lampie Fick (NP, Caledon) said that Mr Van der Merwe reflects an element of so-called Afrikanerdom from which all Nationalists would like to distance themselves. The CP wants to elevate Afrikanerdom to an exclusive clique, where only they decide who may belong to it. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 85 pp 1,2] 12271

FORCED REMOVALS CONTINUE--The coordinator of the National Committee against Removals, Laurine Platzky says forced removals are still taking place in South Africa. Mrs Platzky, the co-author of a new book, words indistinct was speaking at a news conference in Cape Town. Pegin Platzky recording Forced removals have not stopped. Despite what the minister said on 1 February this year, 2 million people at least are still threatened with removals. He maintained that black spot removals and urban relocation are going to stop, and even within those categories there are enormous problems. People are being harassed and intimidated, secret meetings are held, leaders are coopted, and then, of course, once a leader can be found to agree to a removal then the whole community will just be moved. The minister still claims Mogopa was a voluntary removal, and in that case only the headman agreed. The rest of the community was unanimously opposed to the removals, and yet they can call that voluntary. [end recording] [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 17 Jun 85]

OFFICIAL SALARIES CUT--Parliament, 14 June SAPA--A bill to reduce the salary of the state president, members of parliament, the president's council and provincial councils by three percent was published here today. A memorandum attached to the Pensions and Related Matters Amendment Bill says, however, that pensions will continue to be calculated on their unabated salaries. The purpose of the bill, it says, is to give effect to the announcement by the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, in March this year of a general reduction in the salaries of political office bearers. Also affected by the cut will be the former state president and vice state president, members of the former president's council, provincial councillors, administrators, commissioners-general, the administrator-general of South-West Africa and some ambassadors. The memorandum says the reductions "will take effect on a date approved by the state president and end on a date likewise approved." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 14 Jun 85]

PFP PARTY GROWTH--The leader of the Progressive Federal Party PFP, Dr Van zyl Slabbert, says the repeal of the Prohibition on Political Interference Act has opened a new era for the party. Speaking at a news conference in Cape Town, he said the party believed it could become

the biggest and most broadly-based political party in the history of the South African parliament. He said that this would happen because the principles and policies for which it stood were shared and supported by the vast majority of people in South Africa. Dr Salbbert said the PFP had no intention of merging with any of the existing parties in parliament, or movements outside. However, it would cooperate with those who wished to promote the politics of negotiation. [Text]
[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Jun 85]

WOMAN DIES AFTER ATTACK--Johannesburg--The nurse seriously injured the day before yesterday by an angry mob in Duduza, near Nigel, died here yesterday evening in Princess Hospital without having regained consciousness. The fight to save the life of Mrs Gertina de Lange, 51, of Brakpan lasted some 36 hours. A gang of riotous blacks ambushed Mrs De Lange's car on a road near riot-stricken Duduza and forced her to stop, pulled her from her car and stoned her. Her car was turned over and burned. A police spokesman said yesterday evening that a murder file will now be opened. Two blacks died yesterday from the rioting, police in Pretoria announced. The body of a black man was found in Duduza, while a black man who was earlier set on fire by youths in Galashewe in Kimberley succumbed yesterday in the hospital. Fires were started and petrol bombs and stones were thrown yesterday in Duduza, near Nigel, in KwaTema in the East Rand, in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, and in Bethlehem. A total of 23 blacks were taken into custody for arson in Swilitshia, near Addo; 45 for holding an illegal meeting in Bultfontein in the Orange Free State; and five for property damage and arson in Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION] reports. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 1] 12271

SECRET STUDENT ORGANIZATION--Stellenbosch--According to a report in the student newspaper DIE MATIE, the Ruiterwag is active at [the University of] Stellenbosch. According to the paper, this secret organization for young Afrikaner men has approximately one hundred members, including student council members, members of the student parliament and top students. The organization plays an important role in student politics and acts as a pressure group, the report says. The Ruiterwag is primarily active in student council and student parliamentary elections. Members of this organization are allegedly asked to make themselves available as candidates, after which voters are presumably influenced to vote for these candidates. The Ruiterwag has allegedly been active at Stellenbosch since 1960. The town is divided into 10 or 11 cells, or sentry posts, with 10 to 15 members per sentry post. Each sentry post is headed by a head sentry, usually an instructor, who is also a member of the Afrikaner Broederbond, the report says. The head sentries together form a council, and a chairman is in turn elected from the council. Each sentry post also has a student chairman. The chairmen together form the central committee. The editorial sharply criticizes student leaders who are members of the Ruiterwag. "Whenever students and instructors in leadership positions work

secretly to promote certain ideals, and student council candidates are even supported on the basis of their attitude towards the Ruiterwag ideals, the danger arises that the sincerity of these persons is called into question." As a result, "students and instructors involved in student organization [should] ask themselves whether they are actually serving the university's interests," the editorial says. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 10] 12271

AIRLINE REFUSES RUGBY TRANSPORT--Auckland--The flight personnel of New Zealand Airlines has decided not to transport that country's rugby team, the All Blacks, on any flight that will bring it to South Africa. The chairman of the airline's union of flight attendants, Mr Brian Pugh, said yesterday that an overwhelming majority of members reached that decision in secret balloting "merely for reasons of security." "Whenever there are 400 other people on an airplane, we must take their safety into account," Mr Pugh said. He would not say why the union feels that security will be a problem when the All Blacks and rugby officials are transported--SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION]-REUTER. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 May 85 p 3] 12271

MULTIRACIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES--Multiracial enrollments at South African universities have drastically increased, according to a report in SUID-AFRIKAANS OORSIG, a newsletter issued by the department of foreign affairs. Under the heading of "Greater Integration," the newsletter reports that according to the most recent statistics, most university campuses are now integrated--including Stellenbosch and the Rand Afrikaans University. This year's enrollment of colored students at the latter amounts to 60. Last year there were 52 at Rhodes University, and this year there are 109. At the University of West Cape Province there was a sharp increase in the number of black and Indian students. This year 7 226 students are enrolled at this university, including 43 Whites, 70 Blacks and 88 Indians. According to the newsletter, colored students study at white universities by means of scholarships from the department of education and culture of the House of Representatives. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 May 85 p 3] 8117

FRENCH CONTRACT--The French company, L'Air Liquide, will build the world's largest oxygen-producing plant in Sasol between now and the end of 1986. With a daily production of 2,500 tons, it will be the seventh provided by L'Air Liquide to the Sasol II complex. It is an investment of over 35 million rands. According to a spokesman for the French firm, the contract was won over a strong German and Japanese competition. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 38] 6857

CSO: 3419/391

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

FRENCH CONTRACT--Sofréavia (France) was awarded a 20 million French franc contract by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications. The funds will be used to set up radio landing aids (ILS, Doppler station, VOR/DME Thomson-CSF) in the Matsapha airport. This agreement also covers training of the personnel, maintenance and technical aid for a period of 2 years. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 85 p 39] 6857

CSO: 3419/391

11 July 1985

TANZANIA

MALIMA PRESENTS AUSTERITY BUDGET

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 May 85 p 6

[Text] Tanzania's planning and economy minister, Kighoma Malima, last week submitted his budget proposals for the 1985-86 financial year to the consultative commission for national planning, before bringing them to parliament next month. This new crisis budget provides for global expenditure of 30.17 billion shillings (one dollar = 17.70 shillings), compared with 24.68 billion last year, to be split between 21.4 billion shillings in current expenditure and 8.9 billion on capital spending. The government is anticipating receipts of 22.79 billion shillings, giving a budget deficit of some 7.39 billion, compared with 5.2 billion last year in current values. With an official inflation rate of around 30 per cent the new budget in real terms is smaller than last year's. Its main characteristic is the continued low level of capital investment, which will help mainly agriculture and livestock raising. They will receive 28.5 per cent of available funds, while industry will get 20.7 per cent. The minister stated that the government would continue its efforts to ensure that cultivators received the necessary tools and fertilisers in time, and would undertake to develop irrigation of the plots of small farmers.

I.O.N.--The submission of the 1984-85 budget to parliament last year was accompanied by the announcement of a series of measures which had been recommended by the International Monetary Fund. These comprised a devaluation of the shilling against the dollar, an end to subsidies on basic commodities, especially maize flour, and an increase in prices paid to producers. Similar measures are expected this year, notably a further devaluation of the currency which is strongly rumoured. Such an announcement seems to be the last condition for the allocation of an IMF stand-by credit, which is greatly needed by Tanzania to finance its budgetary deficit. One of the members of the IMF team which was in Dar es Salaam last March for negotiations told the British Broadcasting Corporation before leaving that a stand-by agreement would be approved by the fund before the Tanzanian parliament's budget session in June.

CSO: 3400/382

TANZANIA

DENATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY CONTINUES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 6

[Text] A process of denationalisation has been started in Tanzania. In just a week, two examples of handing sectors of the economy back to private hands have been announced. On April 28 the Daily News led its front page with a report on the state-owned Moproco concern which specialises in processing seed oils. The paper revealed that the authorities had been planning since the end of 1984 to privatise at least part of the enterprise's activities. Last week, president Julius Nyerere himself took up the theme by announcing the denationalisation of several sisal estates managed by the Tanzania Sisal Authority since the state took them over in 1967. Many formerly belonged to British farmers, and president Nyerere commented, "If I call back the British today to look at their former sisal estates, I am sure they will laugh at us because we ruined their estates". At the time of the nationalisation programme Tanzania produced 230,000 tonnes of sisal a year, compared with 47,000 tonnes today.

I.O.N.--This decision of president Nyerere is no surprise to analysts. It is only the culmination of a logical restructuring process for state-owned companies which has been under way for the past two years. So far, however, the most radical measures have concerned the elimination of "parastatals" which had proved totally inefficient and harmful to the economy. Such was the case last September of the Livestock Development Authority and two of its subsidiaries, the TLMC, which handled meat marketing, and the NCCO, which managed cold stores (see I.O.N. No 147). All these measures meet the conditions laid down by the International Monetary Fund for the granting of a stand-by loan, which is now vital to Tanzania and could be announced any day. It will not stop president Nyerere continuing to deny that he is abandoning "African socialism", of which he remains the principal inspiration. While conceding that socialists have much to learn from capitalism as far as management is concerned, he remains in favour of close checks on the private sector, which "never takes risks and is solely motivated by profit", as he said recently in The Hague.

CSO: 3400/325

11 July 1985

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PIPELINE REPAIR AID SOUGHT--The managing director of the Tanzania-Zambia oil pipeline consortium (TAZAMA), Constantine Chimanga, will take part in negotiations in London on May 12 for a World Bank loan to repair the pipeline. The first phase of the project, estimated to require 8.1 million dollars, involves repair work to a 250 kilometre section from the six storage tanks at Dar es Salaam, and the installation of a communications system. The pipeline, which has a total length of 1,710 kilometres, carries an average of 3,000 tonnes of crude oil per day from Dar es Salaam to Ndola in Zambia. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 6]

AID FOR BANANA CROP--The European Development Fund is to provide finance of up to three million ECUs (2.16 million dollars) for a three-year project to develop banana growing and combat parasites in the Kagera region of northwest Tanzania. The three principal phases of the project, comprising the provision of insecticides, a local public information campaign, and research, will be the responsibility of the Kagera Co-operative Union, together with the Tanzanian ministry of agriculture and the Maruku regional institute. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 11 May 85 p 6]

GENERALS PROMOTED DURING ANNIVERSARY--President Julius Nyerere promoted lieutenant-generals Abdallah Twalipo and David Musuguri to full general on April 26 on the occasion of ceremonies to mark the 21st anniversary of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar. General Twalipo, who is a minister of state in the president's office, was the second commander-in-chief of the Tanzanian defence forces following independence, and led them in the war against the Uganda of Idi Amin Dada in 1978. General Musuguri has been in charge of the defence forces since 1980. The celebrations, which were also marked by the award of decorations to 3,979 Tanzanians, came a week after the first anniversary of the election of Ali Hassan Mwinyi to the head of the Zanzibar government in succession to Aboud Jumbe. The atmosphere of tension between the islands and Dar es Salaam which marked that period has since been eliminated. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 May 85 p 4]

FOREIGN DEBT ESTIMATED--A report by Britain's National Westminster Bank puts Tanzania's foreign debt at the end of 1984 at two billion dollars, and the amount required to service it at 25 per cent of export revenue. Foreign currency reserves at the same period were not more than 12.5 million dollars, enough for six days of imports. In these circumstances, the bank said, Tanzania could be obliged to apply for a rescheduling of its debts. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 May 85 p 7]

UGANDA

MINISTER: NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MUSLIMS

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 8 May 85 p 2

[Text] Regional Cooperation Minister Sam Tewungwa has said government is not discriminating upon Muslims community and the government policy to give equal educational opportunity to all citizens without discrimination will continue.

"When the UPC government came to power in 1962 all institutions were open to all Ugandans of all religious denominations and this policy is still in practice" Minister Tewungwa when closing a one month teacher training course for Islamic teachers in Ugandan primary and secondary schools at Bilal Islamic Institute in Kampala. [sentence as published]

Minister Tewungwa was reacting to a complaint by UMSC, Old Kampala Secretary General Haj Isa Lukwago that Muslims were lagging behind in educational facilities.

Tewungwa said that Uganda needs trained manpower saying that such courses contribute to this goal. He conveyed government gratitude to the Islamic African Centre for the interest it has in Ugandan Muslim community.

The Director of the course Sheikh Ahmed Omar disclosed that the Centre will in the near future organise another similar course in Uganda. He however lamented that they had encountered some difficulties but managed to overcome them with the assistance of the Sudan Embassy in Uganda and the Old Kampala UMSC. He thanked the government for hospitality accorded to them.

Among those who attended the ceremony were the Mufti of UMSC Old Kampala faction, Sheikh Abdulrazak Matovu, the Sudan and Egyptian Ambassadors to Uganda and the Old Kampala Secretary General Haj Isa Lukwago who appealed to the 177 teachers who attended the course to apply the knowledge acquired for the benefit of their students.

The course was fully sponsored and conducted by the Khartoum based Islamic African Centre.

Of 177 students, only 26 failed their examinations and only received certificates of attendance. Those who passed got Diplomas.

CSO: 3400/233

11 July 1985

UGANDA

INSECURITY SAID CAUSING RURAL EXODUS, BREAKS IN TRADITION

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 8 May 85 p 3

[Text] Over the past three years, there has been and there is still an increasing number of exodus of people from rural areas to urban areas.

These people, men and women, old, young and aged, have sought for employment of whatever descriptions with most of them now engaged by urban authorities as porters, messengers, shamba boys, etc.

Those who have some money or have well to do relatives resorted to self-employment, setting up kiosks in various places so as to make a living. Thus one finds places that were used for "short calls", garages, stores even in corridors "Bikuubos" turned into thriving business kiosks both technical and otherwise. In some cases sewerage provisions have been deliberately blocked up by such people so as to enable them to carry out their businesses.

And in collaboration with the UEB staff who they bribe together with self-employed technicians, a number of electrical power connections have been made to these kiosks which in most cases has resulted in overloading of the transformers.

People with not enough money have taken up to hawking, setting up places like "Kiyembe", Katimba and various stalls in markets selling industrial merchandise ranging from edibles like sugar, bread and milk to soap, textiles and machinery spare parts. And with the aid of the urban authorities, especially the Kampala City Council, a number of places littered here and there in the city which used to be occupied by commercial buildings, which were demolished by the famous "Saba Saba" during the liberation war, have been set up for the hawkers. But the number of people resorting to hawking is increasing daily which means that unless a modest proposal is found before it is too late, it will necessitate the demolition of more buildings by the urban authorities so as to set up more places for hawkers.

It is important to note that the womenfolk ranging from the teenage girls to "Sugar mummies" are playing a leading role in this business. But all such business undertaken are in conformity with urban authorities who issue them with trading licences.

The third category of people fleeing to urban areas are those with no money to start a living or well to do relatives to give them a start. Those who are handicapped, have resorted to begging in the streets, hence the increasing number of beggars in Ugandan towns and cities. Those who are able bodied, especially the youths have resorted to what is literally known as "cooking their heads" so as to make a living. The males have taken up pick pocketing, robbery with violence, and stealing by using their wisdom like foggeries. The females have resorted to using their bodies (prostitution) so as to make a living. Worse still school girls mainly in Kampala have also adopted the business.

The result of all these undertakings is the breaking up of the original Uganda's traditions. Firstly there is no longer sympathy among Ugandans, each one caring only for himself. There is now overpopulation in urban areas and rate of crimes and other evil deeds are on the increase; the setting up of kiosks has led to the overloading of transformers and hence constant power breakdowns; it is also partly the cause of the blocking of the sewerage system in the country and the lack of places for "public convenience." The traditional income generating undertaking--agriculture or farming, has come to almost a standstill in some rural areas as people have abandoned the farms while those still in the rural areas have resorted to growing foodcrops which sells off quicker than cash crops.

The womenfolk no longer want to get married, they prefer to remain unmarried staying in self-rented rooms and engaging a string of men for leisurely service. Children so born start witnessing such evil behaviours right from the age their senses begin to distinguish among things and hence the breaking up of family care, discipline and moral behaviour of the young generation.

But what is the cause of this increasing exodus of people from rural areas to the urban areas? And who is to blame for this?

A critical analysis of the problem points to insecurity as the root cause for such exodus and thus the accompanying upheavals.

There are three main causes of insecurity in the country, the main one being the anti-government rebels mainly in Buganda, Kabarole and West Nile region where the rebels are engaged in a guerrilla warfare against the government. Then there is cattle raiding mainly in the Northern and North Eastern Uganda. And then there is the unemployed youth group who have in most cases misled the Army against innocent people for their selfish ends. Some security personnel have however in some cases been over brutal against the civilian population in areas where they mounted operation in pursuit of the guerrillas.

The result of such insecurity has been the exodus of innocent people from the rural areas into the urban areas in search for security of their lives leaving their property to care for themselves. This overpopulation of urban areas needs immediate solution or else....

But who is to blame for exodus? It should be remembered that the prime objective of any government is to protect lives and property of the citizens but also the citizens have the duty to help the government achieve this goal.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 JULY 85